Weather

Rather fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 40.3 and the minimum 21.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 35.1 and 13.6.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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BALANCE OF POWER MUST GO FOR EVER IS WILSON'S PLEA

Old World Order Must Give Way, He Says At Guildhall

WHY WE FOUGHT

Otherwise All Lives Will Have Been Lost In Vain

TELLS SOLUTION

League Of Nations As Trust Of Peace Of World

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—President Wilson speaking at the Guildhall this afternoon in response to an address of welcome by the Lord Mayor said:

"Mr. Lord Mayor, we have come upon times when ceremonies like this have a new significance which must impress me as I stand here. The address which I have just heard is most generously and graciously conceived and the delightful accent of sincerity in it seems like a part of that voice of counsel which is now everywhere to be heard.

Joy At Peace And Victory

"I feel that a distinguished honor has been conferred upon me by this reception and I beg to assure you, sir, and your associates of my very profound appreciation, but I know that I am only part of what I may call a great body of circumstances. I do not believe that it was fancy on my part that I heard in the voice of welcome uttered in the streets of this great city and in the streets of Paris something more than a personal welcome. It seemed to me that I heard the voice of one people speaking to another people and it was a voice in which one could distinguish a singular combination of emotion. There was surely there the deep gratefulness that the fighting was over. There was the pride that the fighting had had such a culmination. There was that sort of gratitude that the nations engaged had produced such men as the soldiers of Great Britain and of the United States and of France and of Italy—men whose prowess and achievements they had witnessed with rising admiration as they moved from culmination to culminaton.

Deaths Must Not Be In Vain

"But there was something more in it, the consciousness that the business is not yet done, the consciousness that it now rests upon others to see that those lives were not lost in vain. I have not yet been to the actual battlefields but I have been with many of the men who have fought the battles and the other day I had the pleasure of being present at a session of the French Academy when they admitted Marshal Joffre to their membership. That sturdy serene soldier stood and uttered not the words of triumph but the simple words of acceptance for his soldiers and the conviction which he summed up in a sentence, which I will not try accurately to quote but reproduce in its spirit, was that France must always remember that the small and the weak could never live free in the world unless the strong and the great always put their power and their strength in the service of right.

Old Order Must Go

"That, is the afterthought—the thought that something must be done now not only to make the just settlements, that of course, but to see that the settlements remained and were observed and that honor and justice prevailed in the world. And as I have conversed with the soldiers I have been more and more aware that they fought for something that not all of them had defined but which all of them recognised the moment you stated it to them. They fought to do away with an old order and to establish a new one and the center and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the 'balance of power,' a thing in which the balance was determined by the sword which was thrown in the one side or the

(Continued on Page 14)

Over Million Dead Is Price Of Victory France Has Paid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 26.—It was announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that the French losses up to November 1, 1918, totaled:

Killed:	
Officers	31,300
Men	1,040,000
Missing:	
Officers	3,000
Men	311,000
Prisoners:	
Officers	8,200
Men	438,000

CHINESE MAKE RUN ON TWO JAPANESE BANKS

Yokohama Specie And Bank Of Taiwan Take Steps To Meet Demands

Rumors of the failure of a big Japanese concern in Dalny, in which the Yokohama Specie Bank was said to have been heavily interested, started a run on the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan yesterday afternoon, which will probably continue this morning. Both banks have made arrangements to meet the situation and closed negotiations with ten Chinese banks last night to honor their notes today. No difficulties are anticipated as both banks are credited by local bankers as having sufficient funds on hand to meet any emergency.

The run is confined to the smaller class Chinese shopkeepers and exchange shops. Big merchants regard the run as a joke. Small exchange shops refused the notes yesterday afternoon and last night but the arrangement with ten Chinese banks last night will probably answer today's demands.

The situation is similar to the run on the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank three years ago, when Chinese shopkeepers were instigated by German interests. The bank put on an extra force of men, immediately sent funds to the exchange shops so that notes would not be discounted, made up cash in parcels ranging from $100 to $1,000 and as soon as notes were presented at the bank paid them. The Japanese Banks will pursue substantially the same course, according to bankers.

The ten banks with whom negotiations were closed for the non-discounting of notes are as follows: An Yue, Zung Yue, Zung Kong, Yue Yuen, Sing Yue, Hung Ziang, Yi Chong, Hong Ziang, Foh Kong and Hung Sung. These institutions will look after the exchange shops and little discounting of either Yokohama Specie Bank or Bank of Taiwan notes is anticipated today.

Heads of other foreign banks regard the situation as trivial and say that both Japanese Banks will be able to meet all obligations.

TWO FANCY DRESS BALLS TO BE HELD THIS EVENING

Dances At Town Hall And French Club Promise To Be Colorful Affairs

Two grand fancy dress balls, the most elaborate to be given here since the beginning of the war, will feature New Year's eve in Shanghai—the Caledonian Ball to be given by the St. Andrew's Society in the Town Hall this evening, and the Alsatian and Lorrainian Ball which has been arranged by the Cercle Sportif Francais.

Huge attendances at both affairs have been indicated by the ticket sales and both the Town Hall and French Club have been decorated with a lavish art.

Reel practices for the Caledonian Ball have been going on for some weeks, with record attendances and the big drill floor will be an animated and colorful scene tonight.

Equally colorful will be the new ballroom at the French Club, which has been decorated with the flags and coats-of-arms of France, Alsace and Lorraine. The costumes to be worn will be those of the two liberated provinces. Supper is to be served and the proceeds of the ball will go to French Red Cross funds for Siberia.

PRINCESS PAT BETROTHED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—Princess Patricia of Connaught has been betrothed to Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O. His Majesty the King has gladly given his consent to the union.

On Their Way — By Winsor McCay

WAY TO PEACE IN CHINA PAVED BY AGREEMENT

Settlement Reached In Dispute Over Troops In Shensi And Fukien

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 28.—A satisfactory settlement has finally been reached regarding the Shensi and Fukien questions. Spheres have been allotted in which each side is to maintain order and suppress bandits, etcetera, neither of the forces moving forward beyond specified lines. This agreement remains in force until the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

Peking, December 29.—The Tuchuns everywhere are feverishly enrolling men. Evidently expecting peace, they desire to possess large forces for disbandment, for which they believe they will receive funds in accordance with their number of men. President Hsu Shih-chang has telegraphed forbidding such enrolments.

South Names Delegates

Peking, December 29.—The Southerners have appointed ten peace delegates, five representing the five Southwestern Provinces, three supposed to represent Fukien, Hunan and Shensi, while Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Tsen Chun-hsuan complete the number. Mr. Tang Shao-yi will lead the Southern delegation.

The South contends that each province should be represented, which will give the North a preponderance of six delegates.

Ez-Kaiserin Is Dying, Says German Report

Kaiser Also Seriously Ill And Ear Affliction May Spread To Brain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 22.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the ex-Empress of Germany will scarcely live to see the New Year. She is suffering from apoplexy and heart disease. The ex-Kaiser is also seriously ill. His ear disease has been aggravated and it is thought that it may spread to the brain.

Japanese Consul Objects To Hongkew Riot Report

Calls It Unsatisfactory And Creative Of False Impressions; Council Stands By Findings

A lengthy itemised protest by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. A. Ariyoshi, to the Municipal Council's report on the Hongkew riots of last July is refuted practically item by item by the Council in correspondence between Mr. Ariyoshi and Mr. E. C. Pearce appearing in this week's Municipal Gazette.

Mr. Ariyoshi's letter, dated November 4, states that the Council's conclusions, together with certain statements appearing in the report, are "altogether unsatisfactory" to him and "tend to convey an entirely wrong impression regarding the various incidents in these regrettable disturbances."

Mr. Pearce's final reply, dated December 27, states that the Council has given very careful consideration to the Consul-General's views and, much as it is regretted that the conclusions and statements are unsatisfactory to Mr. Ariyoshi, the Council cannot concur with the view that they tend to create a wrong impression. On the contrary, the report is considered full, frank and fair, and it is maintained that its views and recommendations are just and that blame and commendation has been apportioned where due.

The Japanese Consul-General takes exception to and asks revision of the statements regarding the true cause of the disturbances; the manner in which the Japanese sailors from the cruiser Chiyoda were dealt with and the allegation that sailors, in civilian clothes, participated in the rioting; the disposition of the cases of two Japanese shop assistants alleged remanded without decision; the disposition of the cases of arrested Japanese civilians—regarding whom the Council declares four were deported and six imprisoned for one month; the statement that the powers of the Consulate over Japanese subjects have been flouted; the report of the "orderly" assembling of Chinese constables at Hongkew Market; the statement that no responsibility rests on the Council to compensate the loss of life and property and the objection to the funeral expenses of the Japanese constable who was killed; the statement that a certain class of Japanese residents are a serious menace to peace and good order; the suspension of action in engaging further Japanese police; the inference that there was more behind the disturbances than the watchshop incident; the statements regarding the request for the landing of Japanese marines; the translation of an article from the Shanghai Nippo; the statement regarding the tendency of the Japanese Consular Police to extend their functions to the usurpation of powers of the Municipal Police, and the inference that racial feeling entered into the disturbances.

A further point which the Consul-General raises is the inability of the Police to trace the murderers of the Japanese killed and he contends that all the Chinese police involved in the disturbances should at least have been dismissed from service.

The Council takes up each of the sixteen separate paragraphs of the Consul-General's communication in order, quoting from the records of the investigation extensively in support of its inability to agree to the exceptions taken.

Allies Taking Over Enemy Rolling Stock

3,500 Wagons And 200 Locomotives Being Surrendered As Armistice Demands

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Germans have commenced to carry out the execution of the clauses of the armistice concerning the delivery of rolling-stock. In one day they delivered 3,500 wagons and 200 locomotives. Other deliveries will follow.

Cherbourg, December 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The German submarines U. B. 34 and U-119, coming from Warvick, have entered the naval dockyard at Cherbourg.

SHANGHAI TO HAVE OFFICE OF U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

Hurley Announces Plan To Form World Organisation, Including Far East

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Edwin A. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced today that the Board had decided to create a permanent world organisation for the purpose of handling the government trade fleet with the greatest effectiveness. He said: "We will open immediately offices in London, Paris and Rome. From these centers we will direct twelve other offices, such as Shanghai, Yokohama, Bombay, Genoa, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Rotterdam and Antwerp."

Mr. Hurley explained that the main purpose of this organisation would be to route the vessels most advantageously, providing quick turn-arounds.

GET WHITE STAR HOLDINGS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 23.—It is confirmed that the Government has secured the British assets in the International Mercantile Marine, including the White Star and Leyland lines, at the price of £25,750,000.

ANXIETY FELT IN PARIS OVER COAL SHORTAGE

3,000 Tons Less Than Necessary Being Received Every Day

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—Some anxiety is felt by the Paris municipal authorities regarding the coal supply. During the past month only 5,000 tons daily have been received instead of the requisite 8,000 tons and now only 29,000 tons are in stock in Paris. The Council has decided to make urgent representations to M. Clemenceau regarding the gravity of the situation and the necessity that immediate measures should be taken to relieve it.

LIEBKNECHT RULES IN KAISER'S PALACE; BATTLE IMPENDING

Hindenburg Is Reported Marching Troops To Berlin To Oust Soviets

ALLIES CONSENT?

Situation Is Obscure With Power Divided Between Two Groups

BOLSHEVIKI STRONG

Outbreak Christmas Eve Results From Sailors' Objections Over Pay

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Zurich to L'Information says:

The situation in Berlin is still very grave. The Ebert Government is still in power despite the manifesto issued by the Spartacus Party proclaiming the Government of Liebknecht, Ledebour and Eichhorn, who still hold the power in the streets. Exasperation against the Spartacus Party is growing among the moderate elements and the troops who have remained faithful to the Government and who want to avenge the death of their comrades but the Ebert Government is not able to take the responsibility for bloody reprisals. It wants to throw this responsibility on the shoulders of Hindenburg, who is sending an army corps to Berlin.

The mills and factories in Berlin shut their gates on Saturday. An encounter took place between a procession of several thousands of the government supporters and the supporters of the Spartacus Party, who, being well-armed, had the better of the conflict.

Berlin continues to be isolated from the rest of Germany. Liebknecht, who controls the telegraphs, is in constant touch with Moscow and Petrograd.

Situation Is Critical

Zurich, December 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The situation in Berlin is very critical. It is stated that the Peoples' Commissaries have handed in their resignation. The government which will replace them is composed exclusively of members of the Independent Left party and ten men who are supporters of Liebknecht. It is thought probable that it will not be possible to convoke the National Assembly and that the powers of government will be entirely in the hands of the Central Committee of the Councils of Workers and Soldiers.

General Lequis, the general commanding the Berlin district, has left for Wilhelmshro, for the purpose, it is said, of reaching an agreement with Marshal Hindenburg concerning the taking of common action against the members of the Spartacus Party.

The population of Berlin is very uneasy, having discovered that the Spartacus Group is well furnished with arms and munitions and also cannon.

Bourgeois Press Pessimistic

The bourgeois press looks on the situation with great pessimism.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that the government is too divided to do serious work. It says: "In the morning the vigorous elements are on top; in the evevning they practise a policy of indulgence and lack of restraint, which results in throwing into disorder the machinery of government."

The Vossische Zeitung draws the following conclusion from the incidents of the last few days: "It is really right to ask oneself whether this state of affairs is going to continue any longer: if the Government is incapable of maintaining order, it must quit."

Liebknecht In Kaiser's Bed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 27.—The situation in Berlin is clearly very unsettled. Though it is difficult to gauge the true situation it seems plain that the Bolshevik elements have not abandoned their atttempts to overthrow the Government. The latter

apparently feared to exert its authority and allowed matters to slide to the point of bloodshed, with the result that many of the Government troops have deserted to the ranks of the Bolsheviki.

Dr. Liebknecht, the leader of the Extreme Socialists, at present occupies the Kaiser's bedroom at the Palace, while the Kaiser's private diningroom is bestrewn with the corpses of sailors killed in the recent fighting and costly carpets are stained with blood. The authorities seem incapable of preventing hundreds of sailors and soldiers and men and women of the most doubtful character from overrunning the Palace.

It is reported from Switzerland that Marshal von Hindenburg, in command of loyal troops, is marching on Berlin with the consent of the Entente.

Heavy Fighting Around Castle

Amsterdam, December 24.—Heavy street fighting occurred in Berlin on the morning of December 24 round the Castle and royal stables, which a naval division occupied. The 3rd Cavalry Division bombarded the buildings and eventually the sailors withdrew, terms of retirement being arranged, leaving behind sixty-eight killed and wounded.

A message from Berlin states that two sailors guarding the Imperial Chancellor's residence yesterday informed Herren Ebert and Lansberg that they had been ordered to allow no one to enter or leave the house, whereupon the telephone was cut. In consequence of Herr Ebert's strong protest, access to the house was finally allowed and telephonic communication was restored. Subsequently Berlin troops arrived to protect the building, whereupon, after long negotiations, the guard of sailors was induced to depart, when the troops also departed. The sailors' attitude is attributed to the Government's action in making the payment of sailors' wages conditional on their departure from the Castle, where extensive depredations have been committed.

Loyal Troops Defeated

The Vorwarts states that a large number of soldiers of the Berlin Guard, also a few Republican Guards and numerous armed civilians joined the sailors, who with other supporters of the Spartacus Group made the Marstall building their headquarters. The loyal troops repeatedly attempted to take the building but were repulsed. The counter-revolutionaries now also hold Koenig Strasse and many other houses, and loyal troops are stationed in Unter den Linden and the Werderschen Platz. The Spartacus Group want to force the Republican Guard to return to Potsdam. As far as is known at present, the trouble originated from discontent of the sailors guarding various public buildings owing to their not being relieved. When ultimately soldiers relieved them, they refused to leave the city. Other discontented elements joined them, and apparently the Spartacus supporters thought the occasion opportune for a coup d'etat.

Amsterdam, December 25.—The sailors at the Berlin headquarters have surrendered to the Government troops.

London, December 26.—The situation in Berlin is obscure owing to the meagerness of news, but it is clear that there has been considerable street fighting. Some reports say that several parts of the city are more or less in the hands of sailors and soldiers, supported by the Spartacus Party. They demand that the Ebert-Haase Government shall be replaced by a Ledebour-Liebknecht Ministry. Herren Ledebour and Liebknecht conferred at length with the Ministers. The result was not disclosed. Further trouble is feared.

Pillars Of Palace Destroyed

Copenhagen, December 27.—A German semi-official account of Tuesday's happenings in Berlin states that some of the large pillars of the Palace were destroyed and the royal stables were heavily damaged during the violent artillery bombardment.

The Cabinet Council has decided immediately to withdraw all troops not belonging to the Berlin prison. The sailors will remain and other troops will be disarmed.

A semi-official despatch states that the events of Tuesday solely concerned the question of wages.

A message from Kiel states that the sailors and soldiers there have denounced the Berlin outbreak and assured the Government of their support.

Copenhagen, December 26.—Despatches from Berlin last night state that the situation is becoming serious for the Government. Further regiments and an increasing number of civilians have joined the sailors and Spartacus Party.

A message from Berlin shows that the counter-revolt subsided on Tuesday upon the arrival of Guard Divisions from Potsdam. These demonstrated in front of the sailors' headquarters, whereupon the sailors, it is alleged, opened fire and the Guards replied, doing heavy damage to the Palace, especially to the Kaiser's balcony, which was ruined.

Herr Ledebour arrived in a motor car and delivered a speech, condemning the summoning of troops from Potsdam, characterising the proceeding as fratricidal. He proposed that a commission should be appointed to discuss a basis for the union of the sailors and soldiers. This was quickly done. The sailors meanwhile capitulated. Their officers, who were temporarily arrested, stated that when they fired they thought the Guard represented Royalist counter-revolutionaries.

Miners In Riot

Copenhagen, December 26.—A message from Duisburg states that, incited by supporters of the Spartacus Party thousands of miners at Neumuehl stormed the guardhouses and pits, seizing machine-guns and munitions. The Commissioner of Police and other officials were wounded.

Copenhagen, December 22.—Owing to the demand of the Berlin Socialists for the abolition of the rights of the Church, Herr Spahn, leader of the Catholic Center Party, has appealed to all churchmen to join the Center Party and oppose the Socialists.

Rantzau Gives Views

Copenhagen, December 25.—Count Brockdorff Rantzau, the new German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, interviewed by a representative of the Politiken, said that he did not cherish any illusion regarding the magnitude of the difficulties confronting the German Foreign Office, the most important problem being the foundation of a "peace of righteousness," based on President Wilson's principles. If such a peace is concluded successfully, Count Rantzau is of opinion that the basis for a League of Nations will be established, for which he will strive to the uttermost with the German peoples' support.

Amsterdam, December 27.—A telegram from Berlin says that the British Admiralty has issued the following order to the German fleet: "Vessels sailing under the Red Flag will be sunk without warning, while vessels without officers will be dealt with according to war law. If any single man is caught propagating Bolshevik ideas, the entire crew of the vessel in question will be summarily shot."

London, December 27.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the statement emanating from Berlin regarding the British order to the German fleet is absolutely untrue.

INTER-ALLIED RAILWAY TO BLACK SEA PLANNED

Project Discussed At Tiffin In Paris Attended By Rumanian Statesman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—At an inter-Parliamentary luncheon in Paris yesterday, the Rumanian statesman, Take Jonescu, was the guest of honor. A project was discussed for the establishment of Inter-Allied railway connection from the Atlantic to the Black Sea.

FAMOUS E14'S SINKING IN DARDANELLES TOLD

British Submarine Caught And Sunk After Daring Trip Through Straits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 24.—The finest of all tales of the achievements of British submarines during the war is now completed by the official story of the sinking of the famous submarine E14 in the Dardanelles early in 1918, with the loss of her new commander, Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey White, and all except seven members of the crew.

E14 left Mudros on the evening of January 27 and proceeded up the Dardanelles to search for the Goeben. After diving under anti-submarine nets she found that the Goeben, which the enemy had removed a few hours previously, had gone, so the commander turned back, keeping a sharp lookout for enemy craft. A torpedo was fired at a ship which, it transpired, contained the Goeben's ammunition, causing a heavy explosion which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprang the forehatch. Leaking badly, the submarine rose to within fifteen feet of the surface. The forts immediately opened a heavy fire but did not hit her. She submerged to a depth of 150 feet and continued on her course, but she became unsteady and kept diving, so she was brought to the surface as she could no longer be relied upon under water and only three bottles of air were left.

A heavy fire was immediately opened from both sides of the Straits. A shell hit her hull just over the wardroom, destroying the upper steering-gear. A survivor says:

"Orders were given to steer from below and we ran the gauntlet for half an hour, only a few shots hitting us. The captain seeing that the situation was hopeless, ran towards the shore. His last words were: 'We are in the hands of God' and only a few seconds later I looked for him and saw his body, mangled by shell fire, roll into the water and go under. The last shell hit the starboard saddle tank, killing all in that neighborhood."

The submarine sank soon afterwards close to the shore and the Turks picked up the survivors.

Paci Concert Off

Signor Mario Paci, Italian pianist, who arrived by the Monteagle, came here ill with influenza, which has necessitated his removal to hospital. He is progressing favorably, however, and expects to be out in a few days. The concert which was to have been given on Saturday is postponed until further notice.

568,000 Demobilised From American Army

500,000 Mustered Out From Home Camps And 68,000 Brought Back From Overseas

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The members of the House Military Committee were advised by the War Department today that 68,000 American soldiers had been returned from overseas up to December 21 and slightly more than 500,000 in the United States had been mustered out of the service.

ALLIES CONSIDERING NAVIGATION OF RHINE

Already Have Decided To Use Scheldt For Revictualling Nations

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). In the course of a debate on Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies concerning the budget, a deputy asked whether the Rhine could not be used for provisioning the Allies and the population along the banks of that river. M. Stephen Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement:

"Concerning the Rhine, Great General Headquarters is dealing with the question. The matter is in hand and a commission for the navigation of the Rhine has been named. Concerning the Scheldt, the question has been settled and arrangements have been made for the use of the mouths of the Scheldt and the port of Antwerp for revictualling the Allies."

ROYALTY AT GALA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 25.—Queen Mary, Prince Henry and Prince George will visit the Albert Hall today on the occasion of the overseas officers' gala.

TWEED TO BE RELEASED FOR NEEDS OF CIVILIANS

Eighty Percent Of Output Requisitioned By Government In Last Six Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 25.—A Durbar message states that during the last six months the Government requisitioned eighty percent of the tweed output. There is now a possibility of a considerable release to tweeds for civilian requirements.

No School For Boys In Western District

Council Denies Petition And Urges Special Cars To North Szechuen Road

Because the Foreign Educational Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council is of the opinion that co-education, even in separate classes, is inadvisable, a petition from 68 residents of the Western district, asking that the Municipal School in the Western district provide for boys' classes, has been denied, according to the Municipal Gazette.

The petition came from Mrs. L. M. Canning and others and is dated July 29. It points out that the Boys' School on North Szechuen Road is in many cases five miles from the homes of the students, and asserts that it is neither safe nor advisable for small boys to spend two hours daily on the tram cars.

The Council's reply states that a request has been made of the Shanghai Tramways to run special cars, fitted with doors to be keep shut while the tram is in motion. The Municipal body asks that these cars eliminate all possible stops.

The Council adds that financial reasons have prevented the building of a school on the Tifeng Road site purchased by the Council.

HUGE U.S. MAIL IN

The China Mail s.s. Nanking brought 1,167 sacks of mail for the United States Post Office yesterday, making 16 big motor truck loads in all. A large part of the shipment was parcel post matter and the big lot necessitated an overflow from Postmaster Everett's limited quarters. On account of the lack of space for opening and sorting it will probably be the end of the week before delivery of the parcel post matter is begun. The Nanking also brought mail for the Chinese and British Post Offices.

VENEZUELA IS DELAYED

The Pacific Mail liner Venezuela, due to leave Shanghai for Japan ports and San Francisco on January 3, has been delayed 15 days and will sail from this port January 18, according to cable advices received by the local agency of the Pacific Mail yesterday.

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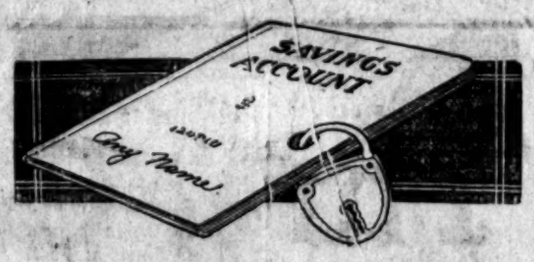

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Ezra Offers To Drop Suit If Merriman Apologises

Latter Rejects Proposal And Suggests Submitting Of Action To Tribunal

Offer to withdraw the Tls. $10,000 libel action instituted against Mr. W. L. Merriman by Mr. Judah I. Ezra following the baseball scandal, has been made by the plaintiff on the stipulation that the defendant withdraw his plea of privilege and publish a suitable retraction.

Mr. Merriman has replied with a counter-offer—to submit to a competent tribunal the issue of whether or not the conduct of the plaintiff, which is alleged as the basis of the defendant's charges, amounted to bribery.

The plaintiff's offer, as filed in the United States Court for China by Mr. A. D. Gibbs, counsel for Mr. Ezra, and the reply, filed by Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, for the defendant, follow:

Comes now the undersigned on behalf of the plaintiff Judah I. Ezra and files for record and submission through the court to the defendant the following offer and the purpose of and reasons for making it:

The plaintiff will dismiss his action if the defendant, W. L. Merriman, will withdraw his plea of privilege and file for record and publication in the Shanghai press a suitable retraction of the accusations made by him against the plaintiff.

The purpose of this offer is to demonstrate to the court, to the defendant and his friends and to the Shanghai public that the plaintiff in bringing this action was and is actuated neither by avarice nor a spirit of revenge but solely by the hope of rehabilitating his former good name in the estimation of the fair minded citizens of Shanghai.

Defendant in the answer just filed by him makes no contention that his accusations are true but relies entirely upon the plea of privilege. According to the law of libel, by failing to allege the truth of such accusations, the defendant is held to admit that they are untrue. Under the defense of privilege he is limited to an attempt to excuse and relieve himself from the consequences of his unfounded accusations on the ground that he made them, as he contends, in good faith believing them to be true, in the performance of what he deemed to be his duty, upon alleged privileged occasions. If this defense fails, as the undersigned insists it must, then the defendant will have to respond for all the damages suffered by the plaintiff.

The acceptance of this offer will relieve the defendant from all pecuniary responsibility and not only give to him all that he can hope to attain by the defense of privilege but furnish him an opportunity to frankly and honorably make amends for the wrong which he impliedly admits by his answer to have done the plaintiff.

For the reasons stated there can be no good motive for rejecting this offer and notice is therefore hereby given that if it be so rejected, counsel for plaintiff will at the close of the trial invoke such refusal to retract as conclusive evidence of malice, sufficient in itself to take the case out of the privilege claimed by the defendant and will ask the court to impose the heaviest damages.

This offer may be accepted on or before December 30th of this year after which it must be considered withdrawn.

By A. D. Gibbs,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Mr. Merriman's Answer

Now comes the defendant herein and in answer to the plaintiff's offer to dismiss his action upon retraction of the charges of bribery complained of as libelous in his petition, says:

That he made such charges in good faith believing them to be true, after diligent and careful investigation, and without malice or prejudice toward the plaintiff, with whom he was at that time personally unacquainted, and actuated by no other motive than a desire to perform what he deemed to be his duty as the representative of the Shanghai Municipal Council on the Shanghai Recreation Ground Committee, as a member of the Shanghai Race Club, the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club and as a member of the local community recognising a civic duty and believing that conduct such as the plaintiff had been guilty of, whether it amounted to technical bribery or not, should not be permitted to pass without an accounting:

That upon examination of the plaintiff's petition the defendant discovered that of the one hundred and thirty six counts therein contained one hundred and twenty eight are absolutely without foundation in fact and although the plaintiff made oath that the facts in those counts stated were true, still defendant believes that the defendant was grossly and wilfully misinformed in regard thereto; that in regard to the other eight counts in the said petition contained the defendant fully and fairly stated to his attorneys all the facts, circumstances and evidence which he has in his knowledge and possession and from which he arrived at his conclusion that the plaintiff had been guilty of the charges which the defendant had made against the plaintiff and which the plaintiff complains of as libelous, and that the defendant's attorneys had given the opinion that, while the facts, circumstances and evidence above referred to were sufficient to warrant the formation of a bona fide and honest belief in the truth of the charges, the question of the truth of the charges would not be in issue in this action because all of the charges made by this defendant against the plaintiff had been made without malice, in the honest belief in their truth, under duties imposed upon him because of his connection with various organisations, herein before mentioned, and always upon privileged occasions and that the communications complained of were therefore neither slanderous nor libelous but privileged.

The defendant further states that if the plaintiff has formed the opinion that according to the law of libel the defendant by his plea of privilege in his answer contained admits that his charges were untrue and that "under the defense of privilege he is limited to an attempt to excuse and relieve himself from the consequences of his unfounded accusations on the ground that he made them as he contends, in good faith believing them to be true, in the performance of what he deemed to be his duty, upon alleged privileged occasions" then plaintiff is mistaken for according to the law of libel in force in this jurisdiction by his plea of privilege the defendant does not admit the falsity of his charges but established that the charges made against the plaintiff were and are neither libelous nor slanderous because they were made without malice, in the honest belief that they were true, in the performance of his duty and upon privileged occasions.

The plaintiff in his offer to dismiss has stated that it is his purpose to "demonstrate to the court, to the defendant and his friends and to the Shanghai public that the plaintiff in bringing this action was and is actuated neither by avarice nor a spirit of revenge but solely by the hope of rehabilitating his former good name in the estimation of the fair minded citizens of Shanghai," and from the above the defendant understands that the sole object of the plaintiff in bringing this action was to obtain an opportunity of having an adjudication by a competent tribunal of the issue of whether or not he was, by his conduct, guilty of the technical legal charge of bribery and that since the plaintiff has not been able to place the defendant in a position where it is necessary for him to justify his charges by proving their truth and since by the plea of privilege the defendant has raised a question of law for the court and not a question of fact the plaintiff will not be permitted to introduce evidence of the falsity of the charge of bribery nor will the defendant be required to establish the truth of the charge, the defendant has failed in his "sole object" in bringing this action.

But the defendant is willing and ready to do what is in his power to assist the plaintiff in rehabilitating his former good name in the estimation of the fair minded citizens of Shanghai and suggests that the following course will accomplish the result, the obtaining of which the plaintiff says was his sole object in bringing this action: to wit, the adjudication by a competent tribunal of the exact issue of whether or not the conduct of the plaintiff which was the basis of the defendants charges amounted to bribery.

First.—The plaintiff to dismiss this action against the defendant, his sole object in bringing the same having failed; pay the defendant's expenses incurred thereby and enter into an undertaking that he will not bring another or further action against the defendant arising from the same cause or causes of action.

Second.—Since the plaintiff is a British subject and his legal liability for his conduct must be determined according to the standards and under the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws of Great Britain in force and effect in this jurisdiction and since for these reasons an adjudication by the court in which this action is brought would not be an adjudication by a tribunal established by the plaintiff's own government nor would the issue be determined under the laws to which the plaintiff is required to mould his conduct, therefore the defendant believes that the plaintiff could much more satisfactorily secure his sole object if the defendant should lay before the British Crown Advocate all the facts, circumstances and evidence which he has in his possession and knowledge and which were the basis of the charges of which the plaintiff complains in order that he may take what action he sees fit and any action on his part would amount or lead to an adjudication of the question which the plaintiff so much desires.

MR. FLEMING WITHDRAWS AS MR. KRISEL'S COUNSEL

Quits In Startling Court Scene On Defendant's Refusal To Follow His Advice

Mr. W. S. Fleming counsel for Mr. Alexander Krisel, against whom a disbarment action is proceeding in the United States Court for China, withdrew from the case yesterday morning when his client refused to abide by his advice during a rehearing in the matter.

The difference between counsel and client arose when Mr. Krisel insisted upon taking the stand to make a statement. Mr. Fleming stated that if Mr. Krisel proceeded against his advice he would withdraw and, when the respondent persisted, asked the court to note his withdrawal. The statement which Mr. Krisel wished to make had to do with the re-hearing, which latter was the result of an amendment to petition made by Mr. R. T. Bryan, special assistant United States Attorney, last week and necessitating the hearing of a further witness. Mr. Krisel said that he had not been present when his counsel consented to the re-opening of the case and had objected when he heard of it. He said he felt he had permitted Mr. Fleming to conduct the case against his wishes. He appreciated what Mr. Fleming had done for him in the case and regretted that he had withdrawn. Respondent then asked again to make a statement. The court ruled that he might offer testimony in the usual way and said that if there was no further testimony the case was closed. Mr. Krisel said he would like to examine Mr. W. C. Sprague, a witness who had already been dismissed. The court held that the witness had already been dismissed with respondent's knowledge and in his presence.

Judge Lobingier in sustaining one of Mr. Bryan's objections stated that Mr. Fleming was entitled to the thanks of the court with regard to his conduct of the case throughout, and he was also entitled to the thanks of the respondent for the able manner in which he had represented him. Judge Lobingier went on to state that there could be no criticism of Mr. Fleming in connection with the amendment to the petition. He had done his simple duty as an attorney in the case.

Mr. Sprague's testimony was with regard to a conversation between Mr. Krisel and himself and further testimony was given By Det. Sergt. Woodfield, who corrected a statement to the effect that Mr. Bryan had threatened him. He had been laboring under a misapprehension.

The court requested briefs filed in the case.

WILL LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR AMERICAN SCHOOL

Committee Named To Collect Fund For Land For New Institution

The movement is definitely afoot for the building of a new and adequate American school for Shanghai. The need for a larger and better equipped educational institution has been sorely felt during the past year or more with the growth of the local American community and the work of students and faculty in the present buildings on North Szechuen Road Extension has been greatly handicapped.

A campaign for funds for the purchase of land on which to erect a suitable school building will be launched on February 22, Washington's Birthday. A committee has been organised to handle the campaign and preliminary plans are being laid. United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons has been named as honorary chairman of this body. Mr. W. C. Sprague is chairman and Mr. J. H. Dollar and Mr. Stewart Elliott have been appointed vice-chairmen. The Rev. R. H. Caldwell is treasurer, Mr. W. S. Fleming is chairman of the publicity sub-committee and Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld is chairman of the subscription sub-committee.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

New Year's Eve, Tonight, December 31

SPECIAL DINNER at 8 p.m.

GRAND CARNIVAL BALL

commencing at 10 p.m.

The management wish to announce that they have engaged the popular entertainer

MISS AILEEN FLAVEN

who will appear during the evening in a series of new solo dances.

For reservations, please apply promptly to the Supt. of Service

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START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT in WALK-OVER SHOES

One of our many WINTER FASHION reflecting WALK-OVER style leadership. The graceful swing of the heel, it's trim lines and glove fitting qualities are superb for women who want a fashionable shoe. You may choose from patent leather with kid tops all black kid or black kid with white kid tops.

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THE HANDY BOTTLE FOR A NIP THAT BITES

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MAGNUMS

It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the Magnum size

"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Sailors Here On Nanking Are Royally Entertainea

American And British Bluejackets Enjoy Tiffin, Trip Through Chinese City And Supper And Dance

American and British sailors, arriving here on the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking yesterday, will enjoy an excursion to Soochow today after having been entertained here yesterday with a tiffin, sight-seeing trip through the Chinese City and a supper and dance at the Town Hall.

The entertainment is under the direction of the Navy Y.M.C.A., which is today soliciting funds for expenses. A plea for money was sounded last night and Americans particularly are expected to be liberal today. Checks may be sent to the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Nanking Road or to Mr. George Fitch, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The sailors will leave for Soochow this morning at 9:10 o'clock from Shanghai North Station. Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, who piloted them through the Chinese City yesterday afternoon, will act as the guide today and he will be aided by several Y.M.C.A. men and local civilians interested. Lunch will be taken along and will be eaten at a Soochow tea house and the men will return to Shanghai on the train leaving Soochow about four o'clock.

They arrived here yesterday after 62 days' quarantine at Goat Island because of the influenza epidemic and were very willing to take a little recreation after the quarantine and the long trip across the Pacific. Navy Y.M.C.A. men met them at the boat, they made their headquarters at the Navy Y.M.C.A. until tiffin and then enjoyed the tiffin at the Carlton. Here they were addressed by Mr. Sammons and by Mr. C. M. Bishop. After tiffin came the startling of the residents of the Chinese City and the supper and dance followed in the evening.

Salad, turkey, roast beef, sandwiches, rolls, cakes, candies and peanuts comprised the buffet lunch at the Town Hall prepared and served by members of the American Woman's Club, assisted by several British ladies.

An entertainment followed, Miss McConnell, Mr. Glemby, Mr. Perry contributing the local entertainment numbers and Messrs. Morrison and Buckley representing the sailors.

Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club, welcomed the men. She expressed the pleasure that the American and British women had in entertaining them and wished them a Happy New Year. They responded with cheers for Mrs. Lunt, Shanghai and the American Woman's Club.

The Municipal Band played for the dancing that lasted until 10:30 o'clock when the men were ordered aboard the Nanking.

The hall was secured through the efforts of Mr. D. McColl, of the Shanghai Tramways, who postponed the decorations for the Scottish Ball tonight in order that the sailors might have a good time.

Among those attending the dance were United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. Lobingier, chairman Pearce of the Municipal Council, Lady Fraser, wife of the Consul-General for Great Britain, and Mr. A. G. Stephen, President of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Over 200 Shanghai ladies were present.

For two hours yesterday afternoon the Chinese City stood on its hind legs and screamed while 350 sailors—300 gobs and 50 British jackies—tramped through the narrow streets trying to figure the intricacies of a Chinese city. They marveled, wondered and ejaculated "Good Night!" no less that 14,567 times and then gave it up. They saw temples, gardens, halls of ancestral worship and heard a Chinese Theater in full scream.

"Why don't they make some noise?" queried a six-footer from Utah.

The sailors started from the Carlton after tiffin and saw everything to be seen. Down Szechuen Road, across Rue Montauban and into the Chinese City they went. As a crowd of coolies were tugging a heavy load of cotton bales down Szechuen Road, a sailor from Omaha, Nebraska, confided to the reporter that "a fellow could make a fortune out here selling horses."

"Japan cocked my pistol but this seems to be a regular burg," said one sailor as the group marched through Frenchtown. Two minutes after he hit the narrow streets of the Chinese City, the same sailor insisted on retracting the statement.

Business was suspended and all the Chinese came out to see the happy crew go rollicking through the city singing and whistling. The coolies stopped work and the shopkeepers stopped selling. All wanted to see the trim sailors with the funny hats.

When they crossed the bridge to the Willow Pattern teahouse a sailor from Chicago, the son of a bank president until war was declared, figured "that he saw that somewhere before." He afterwards admitted that he had seen the pattern in his own home. Incidentally he was seeing the sights with a first-class seaman who formerly "drove a team" for the American Express Company in Los Angeles.

Some thought that Pei Zong-tsze's ancestral hall, which is only about 500 years old, "should be repaired" while another didn't believe "that a white man could build a shack like that."

"That temple hit me right on the nose," thought a lad from Butte, Montana, as one from Texas was lighting his cigarette from a candle burning before a great bronze buddha. And when Mr. Viloudaki explained that a screen was placed in front of the door of a house to keep out the devils, several gobs figured that if the "devil had any sense, he would get a periscope and see what's doing in there a-yway."

"Just like a big alley in New Orleans," drawled one in a deep Southern dialect. Another "didn't know there were so many Chinese in the world," while several remarked that there were very few laundries in sight.

"Wait till I get a light off this Roman candle," another future admiral pulled as he lit a cigarette from the circular piece of punk used by the Chinese.

All figured that "the U.S.A. is a pretty good place" after tramping through the city and out into the Boulevard de Deux Republiques.

From there they walked to Pahsenjao Cemetery and thence to the Race Course.

"Here is our Recreation Ground where all sorts of games are played," announced the guide.

"Any baseball?" asked a gob.

"Yes," answered the guide, "and lawn bowls—and cricket."

"What the Hell are they?" interjected a 19-year-old resident of Salt Lake City.

The men with their guides then returned to the Navy Y.M.C.A. while traffic stopped and windows thronged with people all along Nanking Road.

Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, assisted by Y.M.C.A. men, took the sailors on the sight-seeing trip.

To Erect Memorial To Han Yeh Ping Founder

Company Plans $400,000 Temple In Honor Of Shen Kung-pao

The erection of a $400,000 memorial temple in Shanghai in honor of the late Shen Kung-pao, founder of the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Company, Ltd., was decided upon at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company Sunday at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

The shareholders also decided to declare an interim dividend of 3% per ordinary share, $5.40 for each first class preference share and $5.20 for each second class preference share. The gross profit made during the current year amounted to Tls. 3,486,000 odd. It was decided to set aside ten percent of this sum to be paid as bonus among the members of the staff. In the absence of Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Li Pei-yen, the vice-chairman, presided.

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HUGE 20-DAY WINTER SALE

Don't miss this chance!

We are now sacrificing enormous stocks of Winter Goods regardless of cost.

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REMEMBER! Last day — January 18th REMEMBER!

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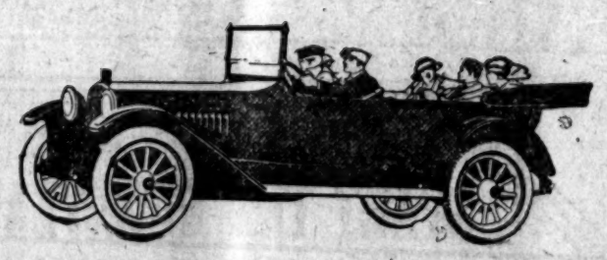

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TRUSCON STEELCO TRUSCON BUILDING PRODUCTS

DESCRIBES ALLIES' VISIT TO GERMAN SEA BASES

Naval Commission Made Dramatic Trip Through Kiel Canal; Saw Zeppelin Stations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Press Bureau has issued an account of the Allied Naval Commission's work in German waters.

The commission was headed by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning and included distinguished American French, Japanese and Italian naval officers, assisted by notable British and American technical experts. The commission left the Firth of Forth on December 3 on board H.M.S. Hercules, escorted by four destroyers. The following day they passed a mixed lot of German ships going to Scapa Flow to make up the shortage in the agreed delivery. These included the battleship Koenig, the light cruiser Dresden, two Norddeutscher Lloyd transports and a destroyer. The commission was met at an appointed spot by a German commission, headed by Rear-Admiral Goette and including Captain von Mueller, commander of the first Emden, which was beaten by the Sydney.

The commission devoted itself to various tasks. A sub-commission was delegated to inspect the German warships. They found all in a filthy condition and discipline was at a low ebb so much so in the latter case that the British officer in charge found it necessary calutarily to warn a sailor. Other sub-commissions inspected airship and seaplane stations, and in the course of frequent journeying far inland came to the conclusion that the representations that the people urgently needed food and clothes were nothing like as justifiable as the authorities were seeking to impress upon the Allies. Agricultural conditions were obviously very favorable.

A sub-commission visited Nordholz zeppelin station, whence all raiders on England started. Here they saw the famous L-14, which visited England twenty-four times. A memorable occasion was the passage through the Kiel Canal of H. M. S. Hercules, the first British warship ever to do so. In the course of her passage, the Hercules was warmly greeted by British prisoners of war on the banks of the canal. The great experimental air station at Warnemunde was visited under German protest.

The submarine commission discovered scores of U-boats, mostly nearing completion, which up to then had not been declared by the Germans, and arrangements were made to take them over notwithstanding the strong potests of Rear-Admiral von Goette.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 25.—A feature of the Christmas Day celebrations was the lavish entertainment of overseas troops culminating in an entertainment at the Albert Hall, where the Queen was received with a thunderous ovation.

The King and Queen attended service at Westminster Abbey where the Dean delivered a stirring sermon, in which he recalled how the old Abbey had trembled under the bursting of bombs and the roar of guns. But it was not touched and its immunity was symbolic of the preservation of the Empire.

London, December 24.—The Christmas rush exceeded all expectations, the markets were stormed by the crowds, turkeys were unobtainable, the shopping districts in the West End were impassable and the restaurants and tea-shops were obliged to close their doors.

Enemy Phone Matter Ruled On By Council

Municipal Body Holds British Regulation Is No Breach Of Agreement

Protest to the Municipal Council because of the discontinuance of telephone service to an enemy firm has been overruled by the Municipal body, according to correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette.

The protest was made by Mr. P. Westendorff for Garrels, Borner and Co. on November 12, after the British General License order went into effort here. The writer held that as shareholders of the Telephone Co. and as ratepayers in the International Settlement they were entitled to a telephone under the terms of the Articles of Association and of the Municipal franchise enjoyed by the Company. The Council replied that since the Telephone Company is a British company disconnection of the telephone did not involve any breach of the company's agreement which the Council made in 1908, the circumstances being such as to constitute an "unavoidable cause" within the meaning of clause 14 of the agreement.

Garrels, Borner and Co. replied with a protest to the ruling and the request that the correspondence be

Repatriated Prisoners Are Given Extra Leave

Those Captured Before 1916 Will Have Sixty Days, Others Thirty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 25.—Leave for repatriated French prisoners captured before 1916 will be sixty days while for others it will be forty-five days. The previous uniform period of leave was thirty days.

RELATIONS IMPROVED BY FRANCE AND SPAIN

Both Romanones And Pichon Express Themselves As Satisfied With Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 25.—Count Romanones, after his return to Madrid from Paris, said that he had reason to be pleased with his exchange of views with the Allied representatives and a foundation had been laid for work on which the future of Spain depended.

Paris, December 27.—M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated with regard to the visit to Paris of Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, that he was convinced that the war had prevented the realisation of close political friendship between France and Spain, but now such friendship can, and must, be resumed.

GERMANY STIRRING UP FEELING IN HOLLAND

Seeks To Capitalise Reports Of Belgian Demand For Dutch Limburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 24.—The Premier, interviewed by Reuter's representative, declared that the revolutionary movement in Holland at present is dead but it is impossible to say that it will not be resurrected.

Brussels, December 25.—A prominent inhabitant of Dutch Limburg describes that present agitation as quite artificial, emanating from Dutch Germanophile circles, which are disturbed by pro-Belgian manifestations in the districts forcibly torn from Belgium in 1839. Germany, realising that Holland might demand the rich coal bearing Prussian borderland of the Province of Gueders as compensation for the loss of Limburg, is consequently stirring up the Dutch to the utmost against the Allies.

TEA IMPORT REGULATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 22.—The Indian Tea Association announces that the Ministry of Food has arranged that licences be freely issued for the private import of tea, provided no portion of such tea is sold for home consumption and at least fifty percent of importations are offered to the Ministry of Food.

Subject to grades f.o.b. prices will be as follows:

Indian and Ceylon tea, equivalent to present contract prices. Java, Sumatra and Myassaland tea, analagous to Indian contract prices.

The prices of China and Formosa tea will be determined by the Ministry of Food in consultation with the trade, within the limits of eight pence for fair common leaf to two shillings for the finest tea.

Tea which is not taken by the Ministry of Food will be free for re-export. Quantities of tea at present available for re-exportation to blockaded countries are very small.

FLOODS IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 27.—Inundations have occurred at many places in France. At Chalon-sur-Saone the waters of the River Saone are rising at the rate of one inch an hour, and some villages are already flooded.

CONSULT ON REBUILDING FACTORIES IN WAR ZONE

French And Belgian Authorities To Take Joint Action On Frontier Industries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 27.—M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, has returned to Paris from Brussels, where he has been in connection with the question of joint Franco-Belgian action in the matter of reconstructing factories in districts along the Belgian frontier. Complete agreement has been reached regarding the measures to be adopted.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA DESIRES ASSISTANCE FROM ALLIES

Loan Necessary If State Is To Exist, Says President Of Assembly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vienna, December 26.—Herr Carl Seitz, Social Democratic President of the National Assembly of German-Austria, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, declared that German-Austria was not able to exist alone. She was geographically and nationally united with South Germany and was dependent on Germany for coal and capital for her restoration. German-Austria, he added, was faced with the greatest difficulties as regards food, raw materials and finance and that it was hardly possible to maintain the State economically without a loan from the Entente Powers.

ARTICLES FORECASTED FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

French Press Predicts Admission Of Germany When Debts Are Discharged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23, (delayed).—The French newspapers publish forecasts of the principal articles of the League of Nations which are said to include, besides agreements limiting armaments and compulsory arbitration, a stipulation for a world conference "to regulate the new relations between peoples." It is added that neutrals will be admitted to this conference but "no nation will be regarded as a member of the League of Nations or have equal rights with other nations in the League unless it gives satisfactory guarantees. Germany will be considered the equal of other nations when she has discharged her debts."

Subsidy Disapproved For Gold Production

British Committee Rejects Proposal On Grounds It Is Financially Unsound

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Committee on Gold Production within the Empire rejects the proposal to subsidise the production of gold on the ground that to do so would be financially unsound.

HOSPITALS HIT BY GERMANS

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). In his report on poor-law relief, M. Henri Rousselle names the hospitals in Paris which were hit by the projectiles of German aeroplanes and long-range guns. These were: Saint-Antoine, Boucicaut, Broca, La Maternite, Claud Bernard, le Bastion 29, les Enfants Malades, les Enfants Assistes and la Salpetriere. Bombs and shells claimed several victims at Claud Bernard and la Maternite.

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The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical

The TRADE MARK of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents for China.

Mines May Imperil Seas For 20 Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 25.—Rather alarming prospects for voyagers are announced in an interesting communication of the Prince of Monaco to the French Academy of Sciences on the subject of mines, which, it is said, if completely watertight, might float about the oceans for twenty years. By vessels following indicated routes, however, this risk will be minimised.

BRITISH ELECTION RESULTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23.—General election results:

National University of Ireland: Professor MacNeill, Sinn Fein, 1,644 votes; Mr. Conway, Nationalist, 813.

London University: Sir Philip Magnus, Coalition Unionist, 2,810 votes; Mr. Sidney Webb, Lt. B., Labor, 2,141; Mr. A. Somerville, Independent, 885; Sir W. Herringham, Independent, 715; Mr. C. L. Nordon, Independent, 210.

One seat.

Combined English Universities Election: Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, Coalition Liberal, 959 votes; Sir Martin Conway, Coalition Unionist, 777; Mr. J. Hobson, Independent, 481; Mr. H. G. Williams, Unionist, 410.

Two seats.

Scottish Universities: Sir W. Cheyne, Coalition Unionist, 3,719 votes; Mr. D. M. Cowan, Coalition Liberal, 3,499; Sir Henry Craik, Coalition Unionist, 3,286; Dr. P. Macdonald, Labor, 1,581; Prof. W. R. Smith, Independent, 850.

Three seats.

First Concrete Ship Is Launched On Seine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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ITALIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

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AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. WAR OFFICE

Sailors Here On Nanking Are Royally Entertainea

American And British Bluejackets Enjoy Tiffin, Trip Through Chinese City And Supper And Dance

American and British sailors, arriving here on the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking yesterday, will enjoy an excursion to Soochow today after having been entertained here yesterday with a tiffin, sight-seeing trip through the Chinese City and a supper and dance at the Town Hall.

The entertainment is under the direction of the Navy Y.M.C.A., which is today soliciting funds for expenses. A plea for money was sounded last night and Americans particularly are expected to be liberal today. Checks may be sent to the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Nanking Road or to Mr. George Fitch, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The sailors will leave for Soochow this morning at 9:10 o'clock from Shanghai North Station. Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, who piloted them through the Chinese City yesterday afternoon, will act as the guide today and he will be aided by several Y.M.C.A. men and local civilians interested. Lunch will be taken along and will be eaten at a Soochow tea house and the men will return to Shanghai on the train leaving Soochow about four o'clock.

They arrived here yesterday after 62 days' quarantine at Goat Island because of the influenza epidemic and were very willing to take a little recreation after the quarantine and the long trip across the Pacific. Navy Y.M.C.A. men met them at the boat, they made their headquarters at the Navy Y.M.C.A. until tiffin and then enjoyed the tiffin at the Carlton. Here they were addressed by Mr. Sammons and by Mr. C. M. Bishop. After tiffin came the startling of the residents of the Chinese City and the supper and dance followed in the evening.

Salad, turkey, roast beef, sandwiches, rolls, cakes, candies and peanuts comprised the buffet lunch at the Town Hall prepared and served by members of the American Woman's Club, assisted by several British ladies.

An entertainment followed, Miss McConnell, Mr. Glemby, Mr. Perry contributing the local entertainment numbers and Messrs. Morrison and Buckley representing the sailors.

Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club, welcomed the men. She expressed the pleasure that the American and British women had in entertaining them and wished them a Happy New Year. They responded with cheers for Mrs. Lunt, Shanghai and the American Woman's Club.

The Municipal Band played for the dancing that lasted until 10:30 o'clock when the men were ordered aboard the Nanking.

The hall was secured through the efforts of Mr. D. McColl, of the Shanghai Tramways, who postponed the decorations for the Scottish Ball tonight in order that the sailors might have a good time.

Among those attending the dance were United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. Lobingier, chairman Pearce of the Municipal Council, Lady Fraser, wife of the Consul-General for Great Britain, and Mr. A. G. Stephen, President of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Over 200 Shanghai ladies were present.

For two hours yesterday afternoon the Chinese City stood on its hind legs and screamed while 350 sailors—300 gobs and 50 British jackies—tramped through the narrow streets trying to figure the intricacies of a Chinese city. They marveled, wondered and ejaculated "Good Night!" no less that 14,567 times and then gave it up. They saw temples, gardens, halls of ancestral worship and heard a Chinese Theater in full scream.

"Why don't they make some noise?" queried a six-footer from Utah.

The sailors started from the Carlton after tiffin and saw everything to be seen. Down Szechuen Road, across Rue Montauban and into the Chinese City they went. As a crowd of coolies were tugging a heavy load of cotton bales down Szechuen Road, a sailor from Omaha, Nebraska, confided to the reporter that "a fellow could make a fortune out here selling horses."

"Japan cocked my pistol but this seems to be a regular burg," said one sailor as the group marched through Frenchtown. Two minutes after he hit the narrow streets of the Chinese City, the same sailor insisted on retracting the statement.

Business was suspended and all the Chinese came out to see the happy crew go rollicking through the city singing and whistling. The coolies stopped work and the shopkeepers stopped selling. All wanted to see the trim sailors with the funny hats.

When they crossed the bridge to the Willow Pattern teahouse a sailor from Chicago, the son of a bank president until war was declared, figured "that he saw that somewhere before." He afterwards admitted that he had seen the pattern in his own home. Incidentally he was seeing the sights with a first-class seaman who formerly "drove a team" for the American Express Company in Los Angeles.

Some thought that Pei Zong-tsze's ancestral hall, which is only about 500 years old, "should be repaired" while another didn't believe "that a white man could build a shack like that."

"That temple hit me right on the nose," thought a lad from Butte, Montana, as one from Texas was lighting his cigarette from a candle burning before a great bronze buddha. And when Mr. Viloudaki explained that a screen was placed in front of the door of a house to keep out the devils, several gobs figured that if the "devil had any sense, he would get a periscope and see what's doing in there a-yway."

"Just like a big alley in New Orleans," drawled one in a deep Southern dialect. Another "didn't know there were so many Chinese in the world," while several remarked that there were very few laundries in sight.

"Wait till I get a light off this Roman candle," another future admiral pulled as he lit a cigarette from the circular piece of punk used by the Chinese.

All figured that "the U.S.A. is a pretty good place" after tramping through the city and out into the Boulevard de Deux Republiques.

From there they walked to Pahsienjao Cemetery and thence to the Race Course.

"Here is our Recreation Ground where all sorts of games are played," announced the guide.

"Any baseball?" asked a gob.

"Yes," answered the guide, "and lawn bowls—and cricket."

"What the Hell are they?" interjected a 19-year-old resident of Salt Lake City.

The men with their guides then returned to the Navy Y.M.C.A. while traffic stopped and windows thronged with people all along Nanking Road.

Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, assisted by Y.M.C.A. men, took the sailors on the sight-seeing trip.

To Erect Memorial To Han Yeh Ping Founder

Coinpany Plans $400,000 Temple In Honor Of Shen Kung-pao

The erection of a $400,000 memorial temple in Shanghai in honor of the late Shen Kung-pao, founder of the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Company, Ltd., was decided upon at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company Sunday at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

The shareholders also decided to declare an interim dividend of $3 per ordinary share, $5.40 for each first class preference share and $5.20 for each second class preference share. The gross profit made during the current year amounted to Tls. 3,486,000 odd. It was decided to set aside ten percent of this sum to be paid as bonus among the members of the staff. In the absence of Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Li Pei-yen, the vice-chairman, presided.

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DESCRIBES ALLIES' VISIT TO GERMAN SEA BASES

Naval Commission Made Dramatic Trip Through Kiel Canal; Saw Zeppelin Stations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Press Bureau has issued an account of the Allied Naval Commission's work in German waters.

The commission was headed by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning and included distinguished American French, Japanese and Italian naval officers, assisted by notable British and American technical experts. The commission left the Firth of Forth on December 3 on board H.M.S. Hercules, escorted by four destroyers. The following day they passed a mixed lot of German ships going to Scapa Flow to make up the shortage in the agreed delivery. These included the battleship Koenig, the light cruiser Dresden, two Norddeutscher Lloyd transports and a destroyer. The commission was met at an appointed spot by a German commission, headed by Rear-Admiral Goette and including Captain von Mueller, commander of the first Emden, which was beaten by the Sydney.

The commission devoted itself to various tasks. A sub-commission was delegated to inspect the German warships. They found all in a filthy condition and discipline was at a low ebb so much so in the latter case that the British officer in charge found it necessary salutarily to warn a sailor. Other sub-commissions inspected airship and seaplane stations, and in the course of frequent journeying far inland came to the conclusion that the representations that the people urgently needed food and clothes were nothing like as justifiable as the authorities were seeking to impress upon the Allies. Agricultural conditions were obviously very favorable.

A sub-commission visited Nordholz zeppelin station, whence all raiders on England started. Here they saw the famous L-14, which visited England twenty-four times. A memorable occasion was the passage through the Kiel Canal of H. M. S. Hercules, the first British warship ever to do so. In the course of her passage, the Hercules was warmly greeted by British prisoners of war on the banks of the canal. The great experimental air station at Warnemunde was visited under German protest.

The submarine commission discovered scores of U-boats, mostly nearing completion, which up to then had not been declared by the Germans, and arrangements were made to take them over notwithstanding the strong potests of Rear-Admiral von Goette.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 25.—A feature of the Christmas Day celebrations was the lavish entertainment of overseas troops culminating in an entertainment at the Albert Hall, where the Queen was received with a thunderous ovation.

The King and Queen attended service at Westminster Abbey where the Dean delivered a stirring sermon, in which he recalled how the old Abbey had trembled under the bursting of bombs and the roar of guns. But it was not touched and its immunity was symbolic of the preservation of the Empire.

London, December 24.—The Christmas rush exceeded all expectations, the markets were stormed by the crowds, turkeys were unobtainable, the shopping districts in the West End were impassable and the restaurants and tea-shops were obliged to close their doors.

Enemy Phone Matter Ruled On By Council

Municipal Body Holds British Regulation Is No Breach Of Agreement

Protest to the Municipal Council because of the discontinuance of telephone service to an enemy firm has been overruled by the Municipal body, according to correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette.

The protest was made by Mr. P. Westendorff for Garrels, Borner and Co. on November 12, after the British General License order went into effort here. The writer held that as shareholders of the Telephone Co. and as ratepayers in the International Settlement they were entitled to a telephone under the terms of the Articles of Association and of the Municipal franchise enjoyed by the Company. The Council replied that since the Telephone Company is a British company disconnection of the telephone did not involve any breach of the company's agreement which the Council made in 1908, the circumstances being such as to constitute an "unavoidable cause" within the meaning of clause 14 of the agreement.

Garrels, Borner and Co. replied with a protest to the ruling and the request that the correspondence be

Repatriated Prisoners Are Given Extra Leave

Those Captured Before 1916 Will Have Sixty Days, Others Thirty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 25.—Leave for repatriated French prisoners captured before 1916 will be sixty days while for others it will be forty-five days. The previous uniform period of leave was thirty days.

RELATIONS IMPROVED BY FRANCE AND SPAIN

Both Romanones And Pichon Express Themselves As Satisfied With Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 25.—Count Romanones, after his return to Madrid from Paris, said that he had reason to be pleased with his exchange of views with the Allied representatives and a foundation had been laid for work on which the future of Spain depended.

Paris, December 27.—M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated with regard to the visit to Paris of Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, that he was convinced that the war had prevented the realisation of close political friendship between France and Spain, but now such friendship can, and must, be resumed.

GERMANY STIRRING UP FEELING IN HOLLAND

Seeks To Capitalise Reports Of Belgian Demand For Dutch Limburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 24.—The Premier, interviewed by Reuter's representative, declared that the revolutionary movement in Holland at present is dead but it is impossible to say that it will not be resurrected.

Brussels, December 25.—A prominent inhabitant of Dutch Limburg describes that present agitation as quite artificial, emanating from Dutch Germanophile circles, which are disturbed by pro-Belgian manifestations in the districts forcibly torn from Belgium in 1839. Germany, realising that Holland might demand the rich coal bearing Prussian borderland of the Province of Gueders as compensation for the loss of Limburg, is consequently stirring up the Dutch to the utmost against the Allies.

TEA IMPORT REGULATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 22.—The Indian Tea Association announces that the Ministry of Food has arranged that licences be freely issued for the private import of tea, provided no portion of such tea is sold for home consumption and at least fifty percent of importations are offered to the Ministry of Food.

Subject to grades f.o.b. prices will be as follows:

Indian and Ceylon tea, equivalent to present contract prices. Java, Sumatra and Myassaland tea, analagous to Indian contract prices.

The prices of China and Formosa tea will be determined by the Ministry of Food in consultation with the trade, within the limits of eight pence for fair common leaf to two shillings for the finest tea.

Tea which is not taken by the Ministry of Food will be free for re-export. Quantities of tea at present available for re-exportation to blockaded countries are very small.

FLOODS IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 27.—Inundations have occurred at many places in France. At Chalon-sur-Saone the waters of the River Saone are rising at the rate of one inch an hour, and some villages are already flooded.

CONSULT ON REBUILDING FACTORIES IN WAR ZONE

French And Belgian Authorities To Take Joint Action On Frontier Industries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 27.—M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, has returned to Paris from Brussels, where he has been in connection with the question of joint Franco-Belgian action in the matter of reconstructing factories in districts along the Belgian frontier. Complete agreement has been reached regarding the measures to be adopted.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA DESIRES ASSISTANCE FROM ALLIES

Loan Necessary If State Is To Exist, Says President Of Assembly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vienna, December 26.—Herr Carl Seitz, Social Democratic President of the National Assembly of German-Austria, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, declared that German-Austria was not able to exist alone. She was geographically and nationally united with South Germany and was dependent on Germany for coal and capital for her restoration. German-Austria, he added, was faced with the greatest difficulties as regards food, raw materials and finance and that it was hardly possible to maintain the State economically without a loan from the Entente Powers.

ARTICLES FORECASTED FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

French Press Predicts Admission Of Germany When Debts Are Discharged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23, (delayed).—The French newspapers publish forecasts of the principal articles of the League of Nations which are said to include, besides agreements limiting armaments and compulsory arbitration, a stipulation for a world conference "to regulate the new relations between peoples." It is added that neutrals will be admitted to this conference but "no nation will be regarded as a member of the League of Nations or have equal rights with other nations in the League unless it gives satisfactory guarantees. Germany will be considered the equal of other nations when she has discharged her debts."

Subsidy Disapproved For Gold Production

British Committee Rejects Proposal On Grounds It Is Financially Unsound

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Committee on Gold Production within the Empire rejects the proposal to subsidise the production of gold on the ground that to do so would be financially unsound.

HOSPITALS HIT BY GERMANS

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). In his report on poor-law relief, M. Henri Rousselle names the hospitals in Paris which were hit by the projectiles of German aeroplanes and long-range guns. These were: Saint-Antoine, Boucicaut, Broca, La Maternite, Claud Bernard, le Bastion 29, les Enfants Malades, les Enfants Assistes and la Salpetriere. Bombs and shells claimed several victims at Claud Bernard and la Maternite.

Mines May Imperil Seas For 20 Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 25.—Rather alarming prospects for voyagers are announced in an interesting communication of the Prince of Monaco to the French Academy of Sciences on the subject of mines, which, it is said, if completely watertight, might float about the oceans for twenty years. By vessels following indicated routes, however, this risk will be minimised.

BRITISH ELECTION RESULTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23.—General election results:

National University of Ireland: Professor MacNeill, Sinn Fein, 1,644 votes; Mr. Conway, Nationalist, 813.

London University: Sir Philip Magnus, Coalition Unionist, 2,810 votes; Mr. Sidney Webb, Lt. B., Labor, 2,141; Mr. A. Somerville, Independent, 885; Sir W. Herringham, Independent, 715; Mr. C. L. Nordon, Independent, 210.

One seat.

Combined English Universities Election: Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, Coalition Liberal, 959 votes; Sir Martin Conway, Coalition Unionist, 777; Mr. J. Hobson, Independent, 481; Mr. H. G. Williams, Unionist, 410.

Two seats.

Scottish Universities: Sir W. Cheyne, Coalition Unionist, 3,719 votes; Mr. D. M. Cowan, Coalition Liberal, 3,499; Sir Henry Craik, Coalition Unionist, 3,286; Dr. P. Macdonald, Labor, 1,581; Prof. W. R. Smith, Independent, 850.

Three seats.

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WEATHER

Misty, rather fine weather. Moderate breezes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 31, 1918

China Must Align Herself With The New World Order

IN our issue of last Sunday, we published an interview with a prominent Southern Constitutionalist, Dr. Wu Chao-chu, who represents the most enlightened type in China today. In the course of the interview, the reasons were set out why the peace conference, for which all true friends of this country have been laboring, has been thwarted so long, one of the main causes being the palpable insincerity of Peking who, at the very moment when it was expressing an avowed desire for peace, was sending Northern troops to Southern provinces by way of equipping itself with a weapon with which to intimidate its adversaries in case of necessity. A message has since been received from Peking to the effect that a satisfactory settlement has finally been reached regarding the Shensi and Fukien questions. Spheres have been allotted in which each side is to maintain order and suppress bandits.

The above understanding might conveniently and fittingly be made the basis of a new order of things in China, whose governing classes and military leaders must awake to the fact that a new policy is imperative, now that the eyes of the whole world are sweeping over the doings of its every corner and section. No part of the world can now escape the searching scrutiny of the rest of the world in respect of its every single act affecting the peace, progress and general welfare of the world.

The days of exclusion for China are over. As President Wilson has just pointed out in his speech at the Guildhall, "the soldiers of the Allies have fought in order to do away with an old order and to establish a new one, and the center and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the 'balance of power,' a thing in which the balance was determined by the sword which was thrown in the one side or the other, a balance which was determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, a balance which was maintained by jealous watchfulness and an antagonism of interests which, though it was generally latent, was always deepseated. The men who have fought in this war have been the men from free nations who were determined that that sort of thing should end now and forever. From every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every concert of counsel, there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set off against another, but a single overwhelming powerful group of nations who shall be the trust of the peace of the world."

We believe we are right in interpreting the understanding that has just been reached between the contending factions in this country as evidence that they realise the danger to China's best interests of sending to the European Peace Conference two sets of peace delegates. The close of an old year and the dawn of a new one is a peculiarly suitable and appropriate time for relegating to the dust heap the accumulations of junk that not infrequently form part of the affairs of men and nations, and China should also sweep into the dust bin the junk she has accumulated since 1911, and prior to that. The time has come to get rid of the old notion that peoples exist for the benefit of governments. It is clear that the forces which have just saved the world from the menace of Prussianism cannot afford to see in China a continuance of the system of inter-provincial rivalries that correspond precisely to the spirit of the "balance of power" to which President Wilson has made allusion in his address at the Guildhall. The "balance of power" theory, which held such powerful sway prior to 1914, is going to be a dead letter in Europe. This war has clearly shown that every section of the world must align itself with the forces of the new civilisation that is to arise from the ruins of the old. The thought of every section of the world must correspond to the thought of the rest of the world, which is now centered on the final establishment of democratic ideals and their enforcement. No nation can afford to live unto itself if it hopes to survive, and China must fall in line with the current trend of the world.

Correspndence

Quick Action Required

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Few of those who listened to Major Castle's unpassioned but appalling statement of facts in the meeting at the Palace Hotel can have failed to be impressed with the imperative need for immediate action of some kind to be taken if we are to be free from the blame of allowing a multitude of refugees to die.

Major Castle said that it was no uncommon sight to see people fall dead in the streets of Ekaterinburg from cold. And this though the weather there had been "simply delightful; not much below zero."

The Red Cross appropriation is exhausted and the Major feels that it "is a cold-blooded proposition" that 250,000 people should be abandoned to die of cold. We may wash our hands of responsibility but Pilate's handwashing could not cleanse him from guilt nor shall ours unless we show that we have done all that was possible to save those unfortunates. Many of them are widows and children. Their husbands and fathers have fallen in our war; Major Castle could not speak of those little ones without a lump in his throat. What can be done to save them?

The Major said that if they had 500,000 garments now these could all be put to immediate and profitable use. He also said that there was nothing more resistant to the Siberian climate than the wadded Chinese garments we see worn all round us here in the winter. These clothes, he declared, are warmer and more suitable than the sweaters and other knitted goods which are produced with so much loving labor by the ladies of America and Great Britain.

Let us cut down the Major's estimate to its lowest possible dimensions and say that to save the lives of 250,000 people 100,000 wadded Chinese gowns are wanted at once. How can we get them?

We need these things now. Three months hence the winter will be past and the people who need them now will be dead. Fortunately the material for making those garments exists in unlimited quantities right here in the shops on our streets. The workmen needed to make them are also here in plenty. The only thing needed is to bring the two together and get them set a-going. How can it be done?

If we can get the right men to approach the Chinese Red Cross Society and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and enlist their sympathy nothing could be easier than to get the garments. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce would approach the Tailors' Guild and the work would proceed apace.

If we received 1,000 garments per day it would be 100 days—three months—before the 100,000 were delivered. This would be no use. We shall have to get 5,000 delivered per day. To do this the Tailors' Guilds in other cities must be enlisted. There are tailors in abundance in Soochow, Hangchow, Hankow and a dozen other places. If gone about by the right people in the right way there is no difficulty at all about getting the goods.

Money? How are we to get the money? How much will be needed? Say $500,000. This is an over estimate but, say, we need so much, where is it to come from?

The Allied Governments America, Britain and France—not to mention the others—have each been spending at the rate of £7,000,000 per day for four years. Does any sane person think that now, in the flush of victory, those nations would grudge a paltry $500,000 Mex. to save the lives of 250,000 of our Russian allies? Why! as a piece of propaganda the money would be well spent and might do more to settle the Siberian question than ten times the sum spent on munitions. The getting of the money should be the easiest part of the problem.

The Government will act if the matter is presented to them in the right way by the right people. The Allied Consuls, the Chambers of Commerce and the representatives of the Red Cross and of those societies that have been working so whole-heartedly and with such marked success for our soldiers and sailors should all combine and put this up to their governments as something that just must be done. Meantime the banks of the Allied nations should guarantee the money so that there be no delay in getting the clothes made.

If we want to do this thing we can do it quite well. If we do not want to do it we can find plenty of excuses for taking no action. But remember, as Major Castle said "it is a cold-blooded proposition" to let those 250,000 die. Yours truly,

"E."

Civilisation Faces A New Struggle Even More Portentous Than The One Just Ended

(New York American)

On September 5 the Swiss Ambassador at Petrograd handed to Tachitscherin, Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republic, a formal protest of the diplomatic representatives of the neutral Powers against the terroristic tactics employed by the Soviet Government.

The note declared that the "acts of terrorism arouse the indignation of the entire civilised world" and threatened that the neutral Governments would eventually "demand of the persons guilty of these arbitrary acts the needed satisfaction and personal legal responsibility."

To this note the Soviet Government made a vigorous and defiant reply, from which we print the following extracts:

"To the Representatives of the Capitalist Neutral Powers:

"The note handed to us by the representatives of the neutral Powers on September 5 constitute an act of gross interference in the internal affairs of Russia. The Soviet Government might leave this act without any answer whatever. But the Soviet Government utilises with pleasure every opportunity to make clear to the popular masses of all countries the nature of its policies, for the reason that it is the representative not only of the working class of Russia, but of the entire exploited human race. . . .

"Before we explain why the workers' and peasants' government applies the red terror, against which the representatives of the neutral Powers protest in the name of humanity, and because of which they threaten us with the indignation of the entire civilised world, we shall take the liberty of asking them a few questions:

"Is it known to the representatives of the neutral Powers that, already in its fifth year, there rages an international war into which a little clique of bankers, generals and bureaucrats has pushed the masses of the people of the entire world; that the masses of the people are mutually destroying themselves and are cutting each other's throats so that the capitalists may profit billions? Is it known to them that in this war not only have millions of human beings been killed at the front, but that both warring parties have bombed open cities and have killed unarmed women and children? Is it known to them that in this war one of the warring parties has sentenced millions of human beings to death by starvation in that, contrary to international law, it has cut off the supply of bread, hoping that, by means of the starvation of children, it can force upon the other party an unconditional surrender? Is it known to them that the warring parties take as prisoners hundreds of thousands of unarmed, peaceful citizens, putting them to forced labor far from hearth and home and taking from them every right of redress? Is it known to them that in all warring countries the ruling capitalist clique has robbed the masses of the people of the right of assembly, of the freedom of the press, and of the right to strike, and that, for even the faintest attempt at protest against the white terror of the bourgeoisie, the workers are sent to jail or are sent to the front in order to kill within them every thought of their human rights? . . .

"The so-called neutral countries did not dare to protest, with so much as a single word, against the white terror of capital: aye, they did not even wish to protest, because the bourgeoisie of all neutral countries aided the capitalists of the warring countries to continue the war for the reason that they made billions by furnishing war material to both imperialistic camps.

"We shall permit ourselves to ask still another question: Have the representatives of the neutral Powers ever heard anything about the bloody suppression of the Sinn Feiners in Dublin? About shooting, without court order, of hundreds of Irishmen, including Skeffington? Have they ever heard of the white terror in Finland, of the tens of thousands shot, of the tens of thousands of workingmen rotting in the jails, of their wives and children, none of whom were ever charged with anything or ever will be? Have they not heard of the mass executions of workers and peasants in the Ukraine? Of the mass shootings of workingmen by the brave Czecho-Slovaks, these hirelings of French-English capital? The Governments of the so-called neutral countries heard of all this, but never did the thought occur to them to protest against these arbitrary acts of the bourgeoisie in suppressing the working class movement, because they, themselves, are ready at any moment to shoot the workers battling for their rights, and in their own countries they are ready, in the name and for the defense of the interests of the bourgeoisie, to suppress the slightest sign of the rising of an indignant working class.

"It is sufficient to remind oneself of the recent suppression by military force, of labor demonstrations in Denmark, in Norway, in Holland, in Switzerland, etc. Not yet have the workers of Switzerland, Holland and Denmark risen, but already do the Governments of these countries mobilise the military forces against the slightest movement of protest on the part of the workers.

"When the representatives of the neutral countries threaten us with the indignation of the civilised world and protest against the red terror in the name of humanity, then we call their attention to the fact that they have not been sent to Russia to defend the principles of humanity, but to take care of the interests of capitalist states; and we advise them not to threaten us with the indignation of the civilised world that is dripping from head to foot with the blood of the workers, but themselves to tremble before the wrath of the masses of the people of the entire world, who will rise against a 'civilisation' which has plunged the whole human race into the unspeakable misery of a butchery without end. . . .

"The majority of the Russian people, as represented in the second congress of the workers, peasants, soldier and Cossack deputies, placed the governmental power in the hands of the workers and peasants. A handful of capitalists who desired to repossess themselves of the factories and banks taken from them on behalf of the people; a handful of landowners who want to take again from the peasants the land they now hold; a handful of generals who again want to teach docility to the workers and peasants with a whip, have refused to recognise the decision of the Russian people. With the money of foreign capitalists they have mobilised counter-revolutionary bandits, by whose aid they cut Russia off from bread so that the bony hand of hunger may strangle the Russian revolution. Having convinced themselves of the impossibility of overthrowing the workers' government, supported by the masses of the workers, they organise counter-revolutionary riots in order to prevent the workers' and peasants' government from pursuing its constructive work, in order to prevent it from freeing the country from the anarchy into which the criminal policy of former Governments has plunged it. They have betrayed Russia in the North, in the South, and in the East, to foreign imperialist states by calling foreign bayonets from wherever they could get them. Hidden behind a forest of foreign bayonets, they send hired assassins to destroy the leaders of the working class, in whom not only the proletariat of Russia but the entire human race sees the personification of its hopes. The Russian people will crush mercilessly this counter-revolutionary clique which, with the aid of foreign capital and the Russian bourgeoisie, wants once more to put the slave's noose around the neck of the Russian people. . . .

"We reject, emphatically, interference on the part of neutral capitalist Powers in behalf of the Russian bourgeoisie, and declare that any attempt on the part of the representatives of these Powers to go beyond the boundaries of the lawful protection of their own nationals will be regarded as an attempt to give support to the Russian counter-revolution."

This reply to the representatives of the neutral Powers is exceptionally interesting as expressing clearly and fully the viewpoint of the Russian Soviet Government.

Nominally, the reply is addressed to the Swiss Ambassador. In reality it is addressed to the whole world, and is an appeal of the Soviet Government to the working classes in all countries to unite in the forcible overthrow of existing political and social conditions and the substitution of Internationalism and Socialism.

To begin with, the Russian revolutionists have the quality of knowing clearly what they want to do.

They want to turn existing society upside down.

In their scheme the farmers and laborers are to govern through committees, are to be the employers instead of the employes of capital, are to live in the best houses, eat the best food, wear the best clothes and have the best times.

The governing committees of the Soviets are to do all buying and selling, abroad and at home; are to run the railroads; operate the mines, the factories and all business activities, not for individual profit but for the common benefit.

There are to be no private employers of labor. Labor is to cease to be a commodity, bought and sold in the market. All class distinctions are to be abolished and absolute equality of citizens established.

The theory of the French Revolution—liberty, fraternity and equality—is to be put in practice.

National distinctions are to be destroyed, and the workers of the world are to make common cause against the old social order, and to put in force everywhere the system of Soviet government.

Thus begins in the world a new conflict of principles of human government and human social relations, and this conflict will eventually be fought out in every nation under the sun.

We have quoted at such length from the Soviet Government's reply to the diplomatic representatives of other Governments because this reply so fully reveals the International Socialists' frame of mind and their objects and purposes.

The Internationalists look upon the war not as we do, as a victory for democracy, but as a victory for capitalists, and they abhor the victory and the victors almost as thoroughly as they abhorred the autocracies and aristocracies overthrown by the war.

No matter how wrong their view may be, it is instructive and useful to know what that view is and how they mean to try to uphold it.

That the Internationalists mean to use violence and terror to the limit, they make very plain.

The justification they allege is that the existing Governments, representing the existing order of society, have destroyed the lives of millions of men by dreadful means of warfare, have caused the death of hundreds of thousands of women and children and aged non-combatants by submarine attacks, by aerial attacks, by sea blockades and land blockades, shutting off food supplies from the civilian populations, and they argue that the men who have done these things have no right to complain if they, in turn, are shot, hanged, drowned or starved by the resentful remnants of the masses so cruelly exploited.

There may be no force in this argument to our ears, but it does have force in the ears of millions of Internationalists, and it is only fair to say that we have long warned the Governments that this argument would surely be used, and would surely be used with terrible effect among Europe's masses if the war could not be composed before its miseries and agonies maddened those masses.

This reply of the Soviet Government is the most ominous event that has occured since the European Governments went to war.

It is, indeed, another declaration of universal war, and it must be met with serious conception of its gravity and with heroic effort to stay its terrors.

There are two ways of meeting this mighty movement.

One is to attempt to put it down with fleets and armies and courts-martials—with violence.

The other is to acknowledge all that is rightful in the demands of the European Socialists and, above all, to make haste to feed the European masses—of whatever nations—and relieve them of their miseries, now that the war is ended, exactly as we did before we participated in the war with our armies and fleets.

We think that if the attempt is made to destroy the Soviet Government in Russia and the Socialist movements in other European nations by armed force, the Socialist extremists of all countries will unite and Europe will go to smash and the white man's civilisation be again drowned in blood and tears.

But if the councils of moderation prevail, if we go to the aid of all these miserable peoples with as much energy and strength as we employed to overthrow their rulers and beat their armies, then it is almost sure that peace with order will be rapidly established and that human society will seek its necessary reforms and progressions by constructive methods instead of by a desperate appeal to fire and sword and all the appalling accompaniments of the Red Terror.

There should be left no justice in the Soviet's contention that they cannot be blamed for employing the Red Terror as long as they are confronted by the White Terror.

The heart's desire of every good and wise man is that both of these terrors may be banished forever from the earth in which we children of men perforce must dwell, and in which we ought to be able to find a way to dwell in useful, progressive, happy fraternity and helpfulness.

We have won our great struggle with arms and valor.

It now remains to be seen whether we are capable of winning a far more momentous struggle with food, aid, compassion, guidance and good sense.

Topics In Brief

Germany's system seems to be to offer as a peace inducement something that Foch has made her do already. —*New York Tribune.*

Bill Kaiser said to Ambassador Gerard: "I shall stand no nonsense from America." Well, you're not getting it, Bill.—*Columbia Record.*

Look out for sudden affectionate demonstrations from neutrals who have been waiting to see which way the cat would jump.—*Washington Post.*

Big Bill Hohenzollern now realises more clearly than ever what a mistake he made when he picked on quiet, peaceable Wood Wilson.—*Anaconda Standard.*

Seems as if the Government ought to take over the entire supply of one or two of these patent medicines. If they are up to their advertising, an army properly primed with them ought to be able to clean up the enemy in half a day.—*Los Angeles Times.*

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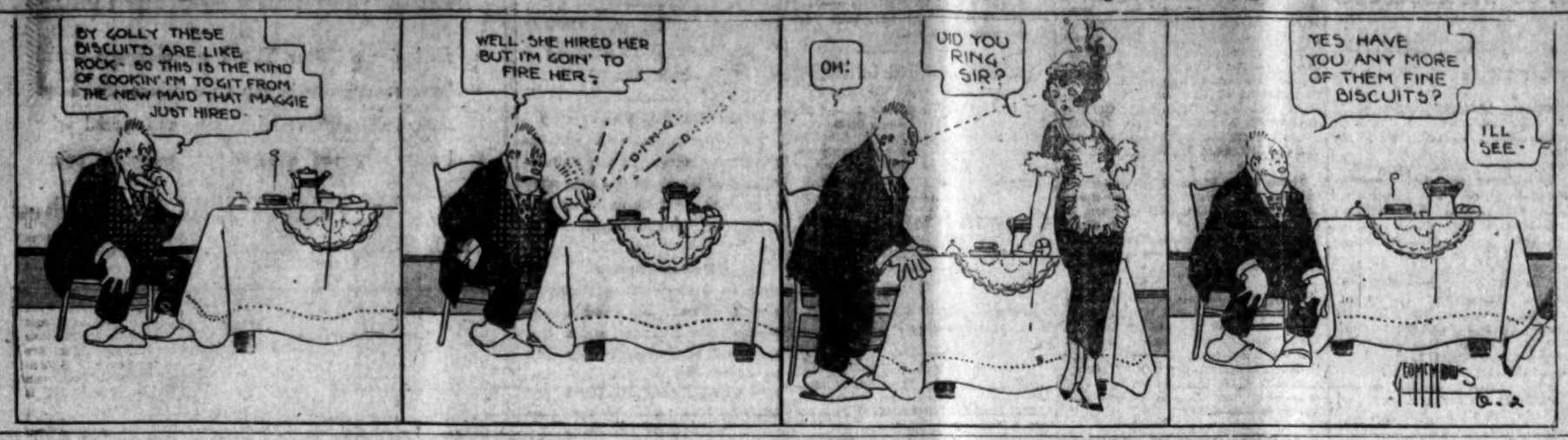
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Science Can Sink Or Float Steel

By Garrett P. Serviss

What makes a steel or concrete vessel float? Of course, everybody knows that they float, but I am sure that, like myself, there are many who do not know why they float.

L. M. A.

The great fault of our system of education is its failure to implant fundamental ideas. School pupils are given chiefly fragments of information instead of the keys of knowledge. I doubt whether there is a teacher in the United States who ever thought of explaining to his scholars why any kind of a ship floats. That seems to be regarded as something which explains itself; everybody can see that ships do float, the fact is established, then why waste words about it?

Curiosity's Toll

Yet, it is by inquiring into the reasons of the simplest things that science makes its advances. Probably the reason why such explanations as that suggested above are not given to school children is because the children never ask for them. But it is precisely one of the most important of the teacher's duties to make children ask questions and to suggest questions to their minds, for the deepest ignorance is that which is due to indifference and lack of thought.

Suppose that Newton when hit on the head by the falling apple had not asked himself why it fell, but had been content, like everybody around him, to take the fall of the apple as a fact of nature, a way she had that needed no explanation. But Newton's mind leaped from the falling apple to the moon circling in the sky, to the earth traveling round the sun, to the comets coming in and going out of the solar system, to the distant stars obeying a common law, and in satisfying his intellectual curiosity he enlightened the human race.

I call this high witness to the utility of seeking the causes and the reasons of the commonest phenomena. And now, to go back to the question, why does a steel or a concrete vessel float? The question itself points out the source of the puzzlement in the asker's mind. He does not wonder why a wooden ship floats, for that appears too simple a matter to need explanation. "It floats," he would probably say, "because it is lighter than water, of course, I can see that; but steel and concrete are heavier than water, then why don't such ships sink?"

Pertinent Facts

Now, stop a moment and analyse that statement. Precisely what is at the back of your mind when you say that a ship floats because it is lighter than water? Evidently you are thinking of the comparative weight of the material of which the ship is composed, and knowing that wood will float you are not surprised that a vessel made of such material should likewise float; but when you turn to steel or concrete, knowing that those materials will not float, you are puzzled to understand why a vessel made of them nevertheless does float. In other words you ascribe the buoyancy of the ship solely to the buoyant property of its constituent material.

But in so doing you are making a very great mistake. The true reason why a ship floats is not because it is made of a material intrinsically lighter than water, but because it is made in such a form that, taken as a whole, it is lighter than a quantity of water equal to its entire bulk or volume would be. Even a wooden ship is not intrinsically lighter than water, for if it were it could defy leaks.

Its planks and beams and spars will float separately, but when they are combined into one structure with the iron and other metal needed in making a ship, and when the necessary ballast is put in, together with the other contents, the whole thing would go to the bottom but for the peculiar shape given to the hull, viz., that of a hollow vessel, which shape enables it to enclose a great deal larger space than a quantity of water having a weight equal to the entire weight of the ship would occupy.

But when the hollow interior of the ship is filled with water the quantity of water displaced by its solid parts, which alone give it weight, is not sufficient to equal the combined weight of those parts, and so the ship sinks.

By giving it a proper shape you can make anything float. An iron pot, if made so large that the weight of metal in it is less than the weight of a volume of water equal in size or bulk to the hollow pot, will float as long as its interior is not invaded by the water. But put the same quantity of iron into a ball and it plunges straight to the bottom, because now its weight is concentrated within a cubic space less than that which would be occupied by an equal weight of water.

It is no more difficult to cause a ship whose walls are composed of reinforced concrete, or of iron or steel, to float than to cause a wooden-walled ship to float, provided only that you make the hollow interior large enough in proportion to the total weight of the material.

Women And Aviation

A Future For Women Flyers Coming

By Gertrude Bacon,

(The well-known aeronaut writing in the London Daily Chronicle)

Is there a future for women after the war in this wonderful new world of aviation that is already beginning to open out before us? Most assuredly there is.

Woman has so triumphantly invaded the ancient walks of life from which she has immemorially been considered debarred that there is no doubt whatever she will tread this new path of progress for which, in several ways, she is peculiarly fitted. It requires less nerve to steer an aeroplane across the sky than to drive a motor ambulance of shattered men along the shell-smitten roads of France; less strength than to pilot a tram car; less technical ability than to manage many a munition engine.

The risk is less than the hospital nurse runs daily and as to sheer pluck what is there half as awe-inspiring about the cosy little seat of a flying machine as, say, the grim, straight benches of the Mother of Parliaments?

Only the restrictions of war have kept women of the from a vocation in which they are destined to excel. Even in the short five years that aviation had known before the Great Shadow fell—years during which the new art was but struggling into existence—we can recall the names of a dozen women who flew daringly, and a score of others who, if they did not manage their machines themselves, yet ranked as pioneers in the new work.

No War Time Flying

Women may not fly in war time, for women must not fight. This is the last ditch of convention to which our males firmly cling. Many a female heart beat high with eager longing, some months ago, when rumor said that women pilots were to be trained for the Royal Flying Corps; and bitter was the disappointment when the veto was placed on this promising scheme.

"May we not even fly the machines in England, or over the Channel to the men in France?" pleaded the girls.

"No," said their fathers, husbands, brothers (even their sons). "Because you might meet a Hun on the way and then you would have to fight."

And that settled it, though the women murmured to themselves "Yes, and we could do that, too—if necessary."

So women may not fly fighting aeroplanes, nor shall we expect them to pilot the huge craft of the cross-Channel service that will start the moment that war is over; though, certainly, they will be among the earliest passengers. Has not a Queen herself set the fashion? But as pilot of aeroplanes—the everyday sporting, family and commercial vehicles of the immediate future—a great career is before them.

Modern events have proved beyond question that woman is not lacking in nerve when compared with man, and in one essential qualification for a successful pilot she may prove superior—the possession of "hands." "Hands" mark the successful aviator; the light yet firm grasp, the sensitive, delicate touch that feels the controls even as the rider's hands feel his horse's mouth. The aerodrome instructor will tell you all about "hands," and how, for his pupil, he prefers the cavalryman, or the youth who has been accustomed to ride. In the management of horses women have ever been successful, and lightness and delicacy of touch is pre-eminently a woman's gift.

First Woman In A 'Plane

Even as Belgium's Queen has been the first royal lady to fly, a Belgian lady, I believe, some ten years ago, was the first woman to go aloft in an aeroplane. At least she was the first in Europe, for the American Wright brothers took their sister and other fair compatriots into the air in the very early days of flight. Mrs. Cody was the first lady to fly in England, and I who, in the same week, was taken up by Sommer, the French aviator, at the great Rheims aviation meeting of August, 1909, imagine myself to be the first English-woman, for Cody was then still an American subject.

Many have been my aerial experiences since that never-to-be-forgotten evening on the darkening racecourse when I scrambled into my perch—there was no seat—between Sommer's back and the radiator. All kinds of machines and adventures have I tried, but nothing, even the upside-down sensation (it can hardly be described as a "thrill") of looping the loop, can ever come up to the delight of those few delirious minutes in the gloaming, under the full moon, when first I felt the rapture which is flight.

It is my firm belief that there is something in woman's nature to which the swift buoyancy of the rushing aeroplane, the incomparable beauty, space and freedom of the upper air, make irresistible appeal, greater even than they make to men. David sighed for the wings of a dove, but I will stake my life that Eve wished for them first! And because of this very yearning of theirs, if for no other reason, women take to the air as ducks to water.

Fee Saved

Doctor Abernethy, the well-known Scottish surgeon, was a man of few words, but he once met his match—in a woman. She called at his house in Edinburgh and showed a hand badly inflamed and swollen, and the following dialogue, opened by the Doctor, took place—"Burn?" "Bruise." "Poultice." The next day the woman called again, and the dialogue was as follows—"Better?" "Worse." "More poultices." Two days later the woman made another call, and this conversation occurred — "Better?" "Well, Fee?" "Nothing," exclaimed the Doctor. "Most sensible woman I ever met!"

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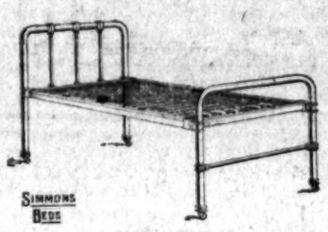

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Allies Won't Intervene In Russia, Paris Indicates

Inspired Articles Say Sentiment Is Opposed; Bolsheviki Make New Peace Overtures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 24.—The French press, in apparently inspired articles on the Russian situation, lays stress on the fact that the Allies do not cherish the least desire further to intervene militarily.

Le Matin states that it has grounds for saying that it is Great Britain's and her Allies firm intention to support any Government in Russia acting in conformity with the people's will and its international obligations. Any attempt to substitute a Government by the Allies for that of the Russians themselves is, it says, greatly deprecated by the Allied Governments. It is believed that the existing disorder in Russia is only temporary and the hope is expressed that the Russians themselves will rally together all patriotic and order-loving elements.

In the meantime, says Le Petit Journal, the Allies have established a regular "cordon sanitaire" round the regions dominated by the Bolsheviki. To do more and organise a great expedition would be an extremely difficult and delicate task and the French Government cannot contemplate such an expedition. The newspapers emphasise the suffering which would be imposed on the soldiers and the material difficulties which would attend such an expedition, the utility of which is at least doubtful.

The articles quoted breathe every sympathy for Russia and indicate the Allies' strong desire to help the Russian statesmen who are now in Paris. These yesterday held an important conference at the Russian Embassy, at which ex-Premier Prince Lvoff and the present and former Russian Ambassadors at Paris, Rome, Washington and Madrid participated, with the object of finding some common ground with the Allies.

Allies Needed, Is Archangel's View

Archangel, December 24.—With regard to Lord Milner's letter regarding the North Russian Expedition, it is necessary to point out that the prospects of any Russian force itself overcoming the Bolsheviki in the near future are extremely doubtful. Assertions to the contrary are misleading. The Allied detachments are the only safeguard against the Bolshevik forces, which are well supplied and include good fighting material. Moreover the Bolsheviki have partisans in the districts occupied by the Allies, and any serious reverse to the Allies, who have an enormous front to guard, would result in a terrible disaster at the hands of the Bolsheviki to all the districts now held by the Allies. Reuter's correspondent considers that the despatch of further seasoned troops is advisable.

London, December 27.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Bolshevik Government has again approached the Allies regarding peace but the terms which the Bolshevik now offer are in no way different from those submitted by Litvinoff through the Norwegian Government last November. The Allies have not responded to the Bolshevik proposals because they do not recognise the Bolshevik Government, which does not represent Russia.

The whole question of the general attitude of the Allies towards Russia is at present being discussed, hence there has been no declaration of Allied policy.

Pichon Makes Statement

Paris, December 25.—M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, explained what the Allies had done to support local Governments in Russia which desired to escape the influence of Bolshevism. He declared that the Allies intended to continue this policy without, however, extending it in the shape of military intervention. The sole preoccupation of the Allies was to extirpate Bolshevism from Russia.

London, December 27.—A Russian wireless message states that the Bolsheviki have disarmed the Government militia in the district of Tomashaev, Poland. A regular battle occurred between Boshevik and Polish troops in the district of Dombrova.

Expedition Dangerous, Paris Thinks

Paris, December 27.—The attitude of the Allied Powers towards Russia is much discussed. Opponents of intervention state that the troops going to Russia are suspected of attempting to restore the old regime. Russian peasants, it is said, favored Bolshevism because it allowed partition of the land. An Allied expedition to Russia would involve very great difficulties, and if success was not obtained at once it would be threatened with disaster similar to Napoleon's army.

Bolshevik Defeat Serious

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, December 28.—The defeat of the Bolsheviki at Perm by the Siberian forces, practically unaided by the Allies, has aroused the greatest enthusiasm here and will undoubtedly act as a stimulus to the formation of the new Russian army. According to the reports received, this is the greatest victory gained over the Bolsheviki up to the present.

Heavy hand-to-hand fighting took place in the street of Perm and after a very severe struggle the Bolsheviki were crushed absolutely and the People's Commissaries directing the enemy forces took to flight. The French Mission is informed that over 18,000 Red Guards, sixty guns, numerous machine-guns, a hundred locomotives, 4,000 cars and other spoils were captured.

General Knox is leaving for Omsk today.

Omsk, December 25.—On December 19 Admiral Koltchak received a deputation of the League of Political and Social Organisations, the headquarters of which are at Omsk and which includes representatives of the Council of Siberian Co-operative Societies, the All-Russian Council of Commercial and Industrial Assemblies, the Committee of the People's Socialists Party, the Committee of the Cossack armies in Siberia, Trans-Baikalia, Semiretchie and Irkutsk, the Omsk group of the Revolutionary Socialists Party, the eastern section of the Constitutional Democratic or Cadet Party, the Central Military and Industrial Committee, the Akmolinsk section of the National League of the Social Democratic Party and the League of Restoration. The delegates declared that these organisations mutually agreed to work for the welfare of Russia and had decided to support Admiral Koltchak's authority as the supreme ruler.

The Russian press comments enthusiastically on this manifestation of the union of parties.

The same League greeted General Janin as the representative of the French army whose victories had helped to secure the triumph of liberty and right and expressed the hope that Russia's old ally would aid Russia to solve her national problems.

Harbin, December 29.—It is reported from Chelibinsk that the Bolshevik leaders, apparently dissatisfied with the result of their propaganda in the West, have decided to concentrate their efforts amongst the uneducated masses of the populations of India, China, Persia and Turkey, hoping to succeed better in the East.

Harbin, December 29.—General Knox, with his staff, arrived in Harbin by express train this evening on route to Omsk.

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Vladivostok says that, according to a telegram from Omsk, the capture of Perm is a magnificent success for the Russian troops, who took 19,000 prisoners, sixty guns and a large quantity of rifles, machine-guns, munitions and 4,000 wagons.

Bolshevik Destroyers Captured By British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Admiralty states that Captain B. S. Thesiger, commanding H. M. S. Calypso, reports that he has captured two Bolshevik destroyers, one of which was engaged in bombarding a lighthouse in the vicinity of Reval. The officers and men were made prisoners.

SOVIET IN LITHUANIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 24.—A Soviet government has been established in Lithuania with headquarters at Riga.

FIVE IN AMERICAN MISSION

(American Wireless To Reuters)

St. Louis, Mo., December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station.)—Five persons comprise the American Red Cross Mission to Siberia to inspect the war organisations there. They are George W. Simmons, of St. Louis, chief, with rank of major; Major Harry I. Moore, in charge of merchandise transportation; Captain Roy Macfarlane, secretary to Mr. Simmons; Lieutenant Charles McDonald, expert accountant, and Major Fred Emerson, surgeon. They will leave San Francisco on January 6.

Obituary

M. Surat

Reuter's Service

Paris, December 28.—M. Surat, Senator for Ardeche and an intimate friend of M. Clemenceau died yesterday.

LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

Burr 3 Broadway

News Brevities

The Navy Y.M.C.A. desires to thank the following who, with others, assisted in entertaining American and British sailors arriving here yesterday: British-American Tobacco Company, Moutrie's, Robert Dollar Company, Electrical Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Central Garage, American Woman's Club, representatives of the British community and the Shanghai Municipal Council.

• • •

Three more kilns for the destruction of the opium stock are being built near the Customs godown in Pootung by order of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The work is expected to be completed January 5.

• • •

Thirty-one directors of the Cantonese Guild for the ensuing year were elected at a meeting Sunday. Those who were selected included Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Mr. Guck Bew, Mr. Chung Mung-yew, Mr. Wen Chung-yao, Mr. Pan Chen-poo, Mr. Tam Hai-chow and Mr. S. S. Chow.

• • •

Mr. Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache, left for Peking Sunday morning with Mrs. Arnold and their four children. A special train was ordered for the party by the management of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. A large number of Chinese saw Mr. Arnold off at the North Station.

• • •

The Mixed Court will be closed tomorrow and Thursday on account of the New Year holidays.

• • •

Decision on the application for appeal filed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, counsel for the defense, in the case of Mr. G. Passeri against the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, will be rendered this morning at 9 o'clock by Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court.

Dr. Lionel Street of Shanghai, recently commissioned a major with the American Red Cross for service in the reconstruction work in France, expected to sail from America November 20, according to word received here yesterday. Dr. Street expects to return to Shanghai within the next year.

• • •

Major A. L. Castle and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sprague are among the passengers who leave for Manila on the Nanking tomorrow.

• • •

The hearing of the Klangkwan case which was to have taken place at the Naval Court in Lunghua yesterday was postponed. The case will come up again, it is understood, January 9.

• • •

More than 100 Portuguese residents are expected to attend the New Year banquet tonight at the Lusitano Club. The Portuguese Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. Aquino, will play during the evening.

• • •

Mr. T. Harborne, the British Postmaster, desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc. from Mesdames Jenner Hogg, Peleisen, T. E. Skidmore, P. J. Skidmore, Rev. C. F. Viking, Messrs. The Shanghai Times, Mactavish and Co., Standard Oil Co. of New York, The Siberian Comforts Fund, G. A. Richardson, N. E. B. Ezra, J. J. Dawe, A. Jost, "A.A.," "M.S.," and "Anon."

• • •

Mr. Wu Chao-chu, the son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Chang Chi, former Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Chu Ching-lan, former Governor of Kwangtung, will be the principal speakers at the reception to be given by the World's Chinese Students' Federation tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock to celebrate the New Year and to welcome the new members of the organisation. An interesting program has been arranged. Professor S. C. Li, of Tsing Hua College, Peking, will give a demonstration of magic. The Ai Ko girls' school and the federation school students will also take part in the entertainment.

SALMON FISHING CURBED

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Salmon fishing privileges in Alaskan waters have been ordered sharply restricted by the Government in order to conserve the salmon industry.

Canada Protected On Atlantic Cables

Assurance Is Given Dominion Will Not Suffer By American Government Control

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Ottawa, Canada, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Canadian Government has received assurances from England, that the control of the trans-Atlantic cable companies by the American Post Office Department will work no harm to Canadian interests, which are being considered and safeguarded.

UNION WITH RUMANIA VOTED BY BESSARABIA

National Council At Cernowitz Also Votes To Incorporate Bukovina

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 24.—A message from Jassy states that the National Council of Bessarabia has now voted in favor of a definite union, without reservation, with Rumania.

(French Wireless)

Berne, December 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Cernowitz, in Bukovina, states that a Nationalist Congress has just been held there in which representatives of the Rumanians, Poles and Germans took part. A resolution was passed unanimously recognising the Union of the Bukovina with Rumania. The Ruthenians were not represented at the congress.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
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Receives regular monthly shipments of the above-mentioned cars, with the exception of Berliet and Fiat cars which cannot be shipped during the duration of the War.

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Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

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Owners of the largest and best equipped
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in the Far East
which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars. Estimates prepared free of char

TELEPHONES:
General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1202, and West 1213

Great Winter Bargain Sale

(Commencing from 30th Dec. to 19th January, New Year Day excepted)

NOTE

PRICES CUT TO A MINIMUM ON ALL CLASSES OF WINTER GOODS AND MATERIALS

As we have to make room in our Godowns for the Spring Goods now arriving, we must CLEAR SOME $500,000 VALUE Winter Stocks WEIGHING 800 TONS.

WE LEAVE IT TO YOU TO JUDGE.—See the Goods and See the Prices and You will Admit that Shanghai has never Given You such a Chance Before.

PRICES from 10% to 40% BELOW OUR COMPETITORS

The Sincere Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
SHANGHAI
"The Firm that does not let Stocks rot"

New Book Department

Beginning the New Year I am opening a special book department in my store where the latest fiction, new and standard sets, and special price books may be obtained at *reasonable* prices.

CHOW TZU KONG, Bookseller
111 Szechuen Road . . . . SHANGHAI

Since War broke out **10,000 Oliver Typewriters** have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Try
Dai Nippon Brewery's
NEW TSINGTAO BEER

TSINGTAO BEER

Business and Official
- - Notices - -

(Second Section)

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1918

Notice to Exporters and Steamship Companies

On and after this date, this Consulate-General will certify invoices without official notification of the licence number, provided the shipper files in the Shipping Office a letter or cable from the consignee giving the import licence number, commodity and quantity.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
Shanghai, December 24, 1918.
20643

Ordonnance Consulaire

No. 12

24 Décembre 1918.

Nous, Auguste WILDEN, Consul de France, Chargé du Consulat Général de France à Changhai, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Vu la délibération de la Commission d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai en date du Dix neuf Décembre Mil neuf cent dix huit, ainsi concue:—

"BUDGET, 1919.—Considérant le surcroit de dépenses résultant du développement naturel que prennent les différents services de l'Administration Municiaple,

"En vue de se procurer les nouvelles ressources qui lui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bon fonctionnement desdits services, et particulièrement de ceux qui intéressent la sécurité et la salubrité publique,

"La Commission, sur la proposition du Comité des Finances, décide de porter, à partir du 1 Janvier 1919, et sur toute l'étendue du territoire de la Concession Francaise,

"1.) L'Impôt Foncier à 6/10% par an

"2.) L'Impôt Locatif Etranger à 10% par an."

Vu les §1, 2 et 3 de l'Art. 9 de l'Ordonnance du 14 Avril 1868, portant règlement d'organisation Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai,

Vu l'Art. 10 de la même Ordonnance,

Attendu que la délibération ci-dessus de la Commission d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai n'est en rien contraire aux Lois et Règlements Francais,

Par ces motifs,

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:—

Est rendue exécutoire, à partir du 1. Janvier 1919, selon sa forme et sa teneur, la délibération sus-visée de la Commission d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai, en date du Dix Neuf Décembre Mil neuf cent dix huit.

Fait à Changhai, en l'Hôtel Consulaire, le Vingt qua tre Décembre 1918.

Le Consul de France,
Chargé du Consulat Général de France à Changhai,
Signé: A. WILDEN.
Pour copie certifiée conforme
Shanghai, le 24 Décembre 1918.
Pour le Vice-Consul, Chancelier,
Signé: Fernand ROY.
20680

PYORRHEA

LILLY'S DENTAL LOTION
An Emetine Prophylactic Mouth Wash.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER
A superior tooth cleanser, removes mucoid deposits and tartar.

ALCRESTA TABLETS OF IPECAC
For oral administration as an aid to dental instrumentation.

Physicians and Dentists recommend the above preparations.

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Opposite the Garden Bridge.

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Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

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from 1st February, 1919, in Baikal Road. New 4-roomed residences with large attics, fitted with Gas and Electricity. Near tramlines. Rent moderate.

For further particulars apply to
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Entrance on Nanking Road.
20684

Liengyi Mercantile Co.

Dealers in all kinds of new and second-hand sewing machines, at reasonable prices.

Y. 15-A North Szechuen Road
20678

Crest Hotel

(No. 6 Siccawei Road)
announces a
New Year's Eve Ball and Supper
That's all!
20657

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

Hoong On Steamship Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at No. 8B, Yuen Ming Yuen Road on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1919, when the subjoined resolutions, which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 23rd December, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions, viz:—

1. THAT it is desirable to liquidate the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2. THAT Messrs. S. A. Seth and A. H. Mancell, Public Accountants, jontly and severally, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up.

By Order of the
Board of Directors.
T. J. ROCHE,
Secretary.
20632

Winter Notice

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Roads, are now prepared to supply to their patrons and the public their well-known GAME PIES, PORK PIES, BRAWNS, PORK SAUSAGES, PRIME FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and PICKLED PORK. All orders will have prompt and careful attention. Pass books on application.

Shanghai, 5th Dec., 1918.
20361

TABLE CLARETS

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Medoc Superior
St. Estephe
St. Emilion
St. Julien
Pontet Canet
Ch. Leoville
Ch. Lafite
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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
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Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

NOTICE

Lost Bills of Lading No. 10 marked (M) Shanghai No. 236/245 No. 247
11 cases of Acid Orange, No. 9 marked M (66) T Shanghai No. 248/252
5 bales zephyr Yarn, No. 359 marked (ST) No. 36 cases No. 101/136
Berlin W[illegible] S.S. "Yamashiro [illegible] No. 4.

The public are [illegible] against negot[illegible] have been declared null and void.

MASUDA TRADING CO., LTD.
20650

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd January, on account of New Year Holidays.
20653

WESTERN BRANCH
TEL. 5346
171 AVE JOFFRE
(Founded in 1891)
V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators
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A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
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8 MUSEUM ROAD.
18867

COAL

Our prices for December have been reduced:—

Best House Coal	No. 1	per ton	$26
" "	"	2	"	24
" "	"	3	"	22
" Kitchen	"	1	"	23
" "	"	2	"	21
Hongay Anthracite	"	1	"	33
"	"	2	"	31
Honan	"	1	"	29
"	"	2	"	28

Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.
Phone, Central 3255.
Order books on application.
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
128A Szechuen Road.
19927

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(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
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Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

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$110.00

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FULLY GUARANTEED

Phone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Stewart WARNING SIGNAL

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is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are *superior* and *moderate in price.*

No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933.
19732

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2563.

VEHICLE RANKS.

The attention of the public is drawn to the following extract from Municipal Notification No. 2533, dated July 31, 1918:—

"Owners are earnestly requested to refrain from leaving their vehicles standing in the narrow and busy thoroughfares of the Central District, and to utilise the aforementioned ranks to the fullest possible extent, thus assisting the Police in the regulation of traffic."

Notice is hereby given that the rank on Hankow Road, between Kiangse and Honan Roads, is now ready for use. A telephone (Central 2544) has been installed on the rank, and an English-speaking Chinese Constable will be on duty between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

In ordering their cars by telephone, owners are requested to mention only the number of the car required and not to enter into conversation with the Constable on duty.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, December 25, 1918.
20646

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Avply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET

167 Bubbling Well Road

A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached, also large attic, with bath attached. All facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102

SMALL but comfortable room free, with bathroom, facing south. Good home, excellent table, moderate terms. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.
20682 J.3.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT, five-room modern house, completely furnished, with [illegible] Tls. 80 per month. Apply A. C. Davis, 6 Kiukiang Road. Telephone 4757.
20685 J.3.

TO LET, very modern detached, six roomed residence, Western district, with tennis court. Garage and stabling. Rent Taels 110. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20644

TO LET, desirable furnished flat of four rooms, two clothes closets, bath, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc. Two blocks from car line, in Western district. Rent, including light, water and taxes, Tls. 125 per month. Garage, Tls. five per month. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
20656

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by British subject, several years' experience in general office work and accountancy. Reliable and accurate. Good typist. Best references. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.
20663 J-1

YOUNG LADY, with knowledge of English and French, seeks employment as a shorthand typist. Beginner. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.
20659 D.31.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, house-boy and cook-coolie; Northerners preferred. Must be honest and reliable. Good wages to good servants. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.
20681 J.1.

WANTED: Lady for general office work, including shorthand and typing. Some experience desirable. Reply, stating particulars, to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.
20676 J.1.

WANTED: Lady to take charge of Bookroom, including supervision of Book and Stationery Stocks. Previous experience desirable. Replies should give full particulars of previous business experience and will be treated as confidential. Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.
20676 J.1.

WANTED, young lady stenotypist by old-established firm; good permanent position, easy work hours. Reply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS, stating experience, salary wanted.
20665 D-31

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished rooms (one or two) and lodging in proper English or American family only. Prefer Central district. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
20679 D.31.

Exchange and Mart

BUICK motor car, for sale, 1918 model, five-seater, [illegible] offer accepted. Apply to Box [illegible] THE CHINA PRESS.
20668 J-3

FOR SALE, one Remington typewriter, rebuilt, in good condition. Can be inspected. Mex. $90. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
20667 J-1

FOR SALE, Dollmeyer rapid rectilinear lens, No. 9, 15×12, F/8. Apply to Asia Photo Supply Co.
20651 J.4.

FOR SALE, the medical practice of a Yangtsze port. Very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
20654

FOR pleasure, delivery service, or servants' use, one strong new American bicycle. Cheap. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
20658 D.31.

WANTED, large and small cabin trunks, must be cheap and in fair good condition. Reply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
20660 D.31.

FOR SALE, "Olympian" motor-car, five-seater, recently imported, in first-class working order; spare parts included. Price Tls. 1,600. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.
20616 D-31

FOR SALE, one new electric centrifuge by International Investment Co., Boston, price $285 (Mex.). Apply Eden Hospital, P-372 Nanking Road.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 15,000 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine nearly new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. This property is being sacrificed as owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20626

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 30, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

@ 5/3=Tls. 3.87
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $5.35

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.

@ 123=Tls. 81.30
@ 72.3=Mex. $112.45

Mex. Dollars Market Rate:	72.025
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	265
Copper Cash .... per tael	1838
Native Interest ....Tls	.28

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr.	25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G.	$4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/2
London	Demand	5/2¼
India	T.T.	344½
Paris	T.T.	671½
Paris	Demand	674½
New York	T.T.	123
New York	Demand	123¼
Hongkong	T.T.	65½
Japan	T.T.	42¼
Batavia	T.T.	292
Singapore	T.T.	45¾

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/3
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/4½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/4¾
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/5
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/5¼
Paris	4 m/c.	702½
New York	o/d Docy.	124½
New York ..	4 m/s. Docy.	127¼

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 1,275	=Tls.	100
Roubles 100	=Mex.	$10.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For December

Hk. Tls.	3.52 @ 5/1¼		£1
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
"	1 @ 663	Francs	7.39
"	0.74 @ 121¼	Gold	$1
"	1 @*43¾	Yen	2.54
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
"	1 @ —	Roubles	—

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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British-America Assurance Co,

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, December 30, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.30
Hall & Holtz $13.50

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.50 March
Shanghan and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 89.00 March
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 82.50 cash

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, December 30, 1918.

Official

New Engineering Tls. 26.50 March

Unofficial

Bukes Tls. 0.70 cash
Chemors Tls. 1.02½ cash
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 9.00 Mar.

PARIS EXCHANGE
(French Wireless)

Paris, December 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	26.00
War Loans: 3 percent	61.55
4 percent 1917	71.10
Liberty Loans 4 percent 1918..	71.10
5 percent	88.25

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Dec. 24.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£ s. d
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	112 0 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	122 0 0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton....	Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b...	40 0 0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f. o. b. (1s. extra in flask)	21 10 0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)...	Nominal
Standard Tin (cash)	264 0 0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f. o. b...	52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f. o. b.	31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months)...	256 0 0

Market closed till Monday.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, Dec. 24.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	27.30d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	16.16d.
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple	22.20d.
Plantation Rubber, Jan. to March	2/2¾d.
Deliveries, China Silk	197 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk	56 bales
Deliveries, Japan Silk	267 bales

Market closed till Monday.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, December 23.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/16d. quiet.

Previous quotations, London, Dec. 21:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 7/16d. featureless.

London, December 18:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 7/16d. quiet.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 23.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 2½d. paid.
Tendency of market: very dull.
Previous quotations, London, Dec., 21:
Spot: 2s. 2¾d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 2¾d. paid.
Tendency of market: dull.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 23.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot: 22.20d.
January: 19.98d.
March: 18.28d.

Ewo Cotton Spinning And Weaving Co. Pays Tls. 17

The 23rd ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Mr. John Jonstone presided, and was supported by Messrs. E. E. Clark, J. W. C. Bonnar, Zee Quai-yuen and Zau Sung-dau (members of the Consulting Committee) and Mr. J. Kerfoot, secretary.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditor's report having been read, the chairman said:

Gentlemen: The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days, and, with your permission, I will take them as read.

As indicated last year, it was difficult at that time to form any opinion regarding future prospects and the year now under review has been an anxious one with abnormal prices for cotton and uncertain and fluctuating prices for our products.

During the first six months record profits were made with our spinning, but between the months May to August half of this was lost, due to high priced cotton and the disturbed state of the country and insecurity of goods in transit from robber bands. This had the effect of preventing northern merchants from making purchases during the period above mentioned and consequently there was a slump in yarn notwithstanding the record prices we had to pay for our cotton. Fortunately our other departments assisted considerably, and with better margins of profit during the last two months, due to cheaper cotton and better prices for our products, the total profit for the twelve months ending October 31 was Tls. 564,410.74, which, with the amount brought forward from last year, leaves available for distribution Tls. 569,013.73.

It is proposed to pay Tls. 17 per share on the ordinary shares and it is interesting to note that since we commenced our weaving department eight years ago, to which other departments have been subsequently added, we shall have paid Tls. 107 per share in dividends—an average of 26.75 percent per annum.

You will notice from the report that it is proposed to write off Plant and Machinery Tls. 90,000—the same amount as last year—and if an equal amount can be set aside for the next ten years the most important part of our mills will have been written off altogether.

The amount to be written off Buildings is Tls. 35,000, being Tls. 5,000 more than last year, which is thought advisable owing to the additional mill buildings and godowns erected in recent years.

Since 1910 our additions to Plant and Machinery have cost Tls. 917,968.58 and Buildings Tls. 416,-172.33. To meet this expenditure, we have only issued Tls. 400,000 7 percent Cumulative Preference Shares.

During the same period, our Plant and Machinery has been depreciated Tls. 447,000 and Buildings Tls. 137,000.

It is suggested that Tls. 30,000 should be added to the Special Repairs and Renewals Fund.

Principal working parts of the machinery in our No. 1 mill, which have been working 21½ years—the greater part of that time during both day and night—require renewing, and I think it speaks volumes for the makers, Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co., Ltd., and those who have had charge of the working of the mill in China that this machinery has stood the test of time and hard usage and is today still in such efficient condition.

The contribution to the British War Funds will, I am sure, meet with your approval. The two funds we subscribed to last year still call for our sympathy and assistance.

The bonus to the mill staff is based on the profits for the year.

Our working costs have been high, more especially as regards coal, which has cost Tls. 131,000 more than last year. Interest is also Tls. 23,217 higher. These two items alone represent more than Tls. 10 per ordinary share.

Cotton Fluctuation Account—This account appears in our annual appropriation for the first time, and I would like to explain why we consider same necessary.

Our policy, as you are aware, has all along been to keep on the safe side and hold ample supplies of raw material, thus protecting ourselves against all eventualities. This you will understand involves a considerable loss should the price of cotton go against us, but it also of course involves a corresponding gain if prices go up.

In Japan, manufacturers are enabled to hedge their purchases of cotton by sales of yarn on the local Sampin, and it may be possible for us to adopt similar tactics when the Exchange, which has recently been opened in Shanghai, comes in full working order.

As long, however, as we have no "safe hedge" with which to protect ourselves, so long must we accept risks of the above mentioned nature, and it is to minimize these risks that we now propose to open this new reserve fund, which can be drawn upon whenever cotton goes against us.

The drop in American cotton when the armistice was declared, from gold cents thirty to twenty-five per lb. was more or less due to panic, and brought about by people who had only a monetary interest, selling "futures" as a "hedge" against other losses. Nevertheless it was responsible for a sharp decline in China cotton, as the Japanese millowners did not make their usual purchases.

I am optimistic as regards the future. The short crops of America and India are not sufficient to supply the world's demands. Directly the Central Powers come into the market, and with released shipping facilities, there must be a recovery in price. In fact New York is already back to nearly gold cents thirty per lb. through Liverpool buying.

As regards the cloth situation. One quarter of the world's spindles and looms have been stopped for some years. This has caused a shortage of cloth in the world's markets and this shortage will be still further accentuated as the demand for cotton goods must be greatly increased on the return to civil life of the demobilised forces who have until lately been taking part in the European war.

As regards our future prospects. With an early termination of the strife here in China between the North and South the markets throughout China should quickly recover. There is no doubt these markets are bare of stocks—of course, high prices retard consumption, but giving due consideration to the point we can reasonably look for good trading in the new year.

At our last annual meeting, I referred to the International Commission which was then about to commence work on the revision of the Chinese Import Tariff. This commission under the able guidance of Vice-Admiral Tsai Tingkan, representing the Chinese Government, has now finished its work, and, provided the new tariff receives the sanction of the various Governments interested, and I see no reason why it should not do so, our hopes regarding the benefit it will bring to China's cotton industry will in a great measure be realised. The Chinese Government will, however, persist in hampering its own industries by placing import duty on foreign cotton brought to China and also coast trade duties between port to port on the coast of China itself, and it is extremely difficult to understand the view point such retrograde action indicates in placing obstacles in the way of the extension of an industry which means so much to the Chinese people themselves.

With the rapid advance in prices during the year, the same old game of cotton adulteration was practiced, but to a far greater extent, and in numerous forms. There is no limit to their malpractices, and the mills are always on the wrong side.

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association has done its best to prevent undue watering, but when one has to contend with admixtures of white powder, rope, seeds, etc., it is quite impossible to make correct estimates and the mills have no option but to take the cotton and do their best under the circumstances.

I may mention that there is a scheme under discussion for the forming of a Cotton Industry Improvement Association, whose main objects are to improve the China cotton plant by careful selection of seed grown under the supervision of a foreign expert, and the intention is to supply these seeds gratuitously to the farmers in the districts where the seed farms are started. It is also intended to commence cotton cultivation from American seeds.

The Nanking University Agricultural Department have kindly promised to take charge of the expert and his operations on a three years' experiment. The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association and the Cotton Millowners of China Association have guaranteed $5,000 per annum for three years if the Chinese millowners and Allied industries will guarantee a similar amount and obtain Government recognition of the venture. We are hoping that this federation of interests in the improvement of cotton in China will have good results and that the Government will take up the work when once it is established.

I think I have referred to all matters that will interest you, but if any shareholders wish to ask questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

That the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed and that a dividend of Tls. 17 per ordinary share be paid. Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. E. Clark.

That a bonus of Tls. 15,000 be paid to the staff of the mills. Proposed by Mr. Bonnar and seconded by Mr. J. Prentice.

That the sum of Tls. 5,000 each be donated to the British Red Cross Society and the Soldiers and Sailors Widows and Orphans Fund. Proposed by Mr. Brodie Clarke and seconded by Mr. H. J. Clarke.

That Messrs Johnstone, Clark, Bonnar, Zee Quai-yuen and Zau Sung-dau be re-elected as members of the Consulting Committee. Proposed by Mr. Brodie Clarke and seconded by Mr. Spunt.

Mr. John Prentice, after calling for vote of thanks to Mr. G. R. Wingrove, resigned, proposed the election as auditors of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. This was seconded by Mr. C. C. Boyd and passed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Dec. 24.—Today's rates were:

Consols, 2½% for a/c..........	£59
French Rentes 3% for a/c...	Fcs. 61½
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs.25.97½
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York..........	G.$4.76½
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y.84
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854-55	R.53½
Bar Silver	48 7/16
Bank Rate of Discount......	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 months' Bank Bills)........	3½%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)....	3/4¾d.
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days).....	5/2½d.
	£ s. d.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	101 0 0
Shells (ord.)	6 7 6
Indos (pref.)	4 2 6
Indos (def.)	3 0 6

Market closed till Monday.

Passengers Departed

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle for Vancouver and beyond: Misses Kathleen Atkins, H. Lundvall, Mary Morgan Lloyd, Cath. Morgan Lliyd and Tsoa Zok-tsung, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bedoni, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, Rev. and Mrs. Gillies, Mrs. C. M. Lloyd and infant, Messrs. A. Blackensee, E. D. Forrester, T. Hadley, Wm. Jack, Andrew Turnbull and H. Trowbridge; for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gorham, Mstr. Wm. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. M. Makaroff, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Pomeroy, Messrs. M. Barbash, W. H. Daub, K. Hiraoka, S. Miye and K. Tanaka.

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

All joints are liquid brazed, that is, brazed by immersion in a bath of molten brass, thus ensuring a perfect joint instead of the dubious one by old-fashioned hand methods.

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$3.00 per hour
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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH........dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.23	2.10
CHANGCHOW... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.........arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.25	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ....dep.	..	..	18.30	T.P.R. 2nd, 3rd day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING ....arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ....dep.	..	..	16.45	P.M.R. T.P.R. 2nd, 3rd day	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ......dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW ....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.18	15.06	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH......arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.21	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North .... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield .... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	7.58	9.28	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South .... *dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction .... *dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang .... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai .... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing .... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.25	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah .... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan .... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow .... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou .... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou .... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow .... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan .... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah .... dep.	...	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing .... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai .... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang .... dep	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction .... *dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South .... *arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei .... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield .... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North .... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou..........	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow.......	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

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Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papqote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital		$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling	£1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver		19,500,000
		$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors		$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,228,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.63

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Hanager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
[3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 20,000,000
Reserve	Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T BEATH
Manager.

26 The Bund.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserves	Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit
Boxes For Rent
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Head Office	Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.	

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore. Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

中孚銀行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
	Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$635 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405 Sa.
North China	Tls. 116 B.
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def / Indo-China Pref.	$158
"Shell"	125/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 32½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$155 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25½ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 95
Hongkong Wharf	$106 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Lan	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 185
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 B.
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 145 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.10 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$93
Green Island	$8.85 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 21½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 112½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.85 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tl 15
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 18
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1.02½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3.90
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11½ B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 70
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Dec. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M. Jan. 2

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Jan. 3

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Jan. 4

From France:
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx .....Jan. 6

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	—	— Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Jan.	4	— Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	13	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	16	— Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	18	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	25	— Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	29	— Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	30	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	1	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2	— Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	9	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	11	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	— Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Mar.	8	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	2	— Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	2	— Kobe	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	3	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	4	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	8	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	10	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	10	— Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	11	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	14	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb.	3	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	30	— Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	—	— London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec.	31	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	9.00*Hongkong and Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	1	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	1	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	1	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	5	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	7	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	9	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec.	31	— Chefoo	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	9.30*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	3	11.00*Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	3	— Chinwangtao	Hero	Jap.	K.M.A.
Jan.	10	4.30 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co
Jan.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Jan.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	30	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Dec.	30	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	30	— Japan	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	30	— Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	30	— Japan	Sefuku Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	30	— Japan	Fukuko Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	30	— Hankow	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	30	— Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	30	— Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	30	— Hankow	Changwo	Br.	H.O. & Co.
Dec.	30	— Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	30	— Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	30	— Nagasaki	Erivan	Rus.	R. V. F.
Dec.	30	—	Melvilee Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru** Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Tuesday, December 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo,** tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, December 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kwei Lee,** Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, January 1,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee** tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, January 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Friday, January 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Jan. 4,** at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. 77. Passage Tel. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho,** tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, January 6,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on **Tuesday, January 7,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 7,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire,** Agents Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, January 8,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 10,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan,** Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, December 31,** at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Telephone No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting,** Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on **Wednesday, January 1,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 1,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 5,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang,** Captain G. W. Eedy, will leaev from the French Bund driect for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 7,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Suma Maru,** Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, January 7,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Canutral No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, January 8,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 9,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. **Hsinkong,** Captain I. Halket, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for **TIENTSIN.**—The Kailan Mining Administration, s.s. **HERO,** will despatch on **Friday, January 3.** For Freight apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. central 1115.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru,** Captain Y. Ichikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf During **December.** The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN, KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The **Osaka Shosen Kaisha's** Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Thursday, January 16.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.**

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Monday, January 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Cunstom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4. The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. **Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.**—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8

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ALTAI MARU ..(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami, During Dec.
BORNOE MARU (10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa, During Jan.
ANDES MARU ..(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, During Feb.
ALPS MARU ....(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, During Mar.
FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore). During Jan.
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
arr. leave.
ARABIA MARU...(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Jan. 15 Jan. 16
MANILA MARU. (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Jan. 19 Jan. 20
FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Jan. 7 Jan. 8
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Jan. 9 Jan. 12
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
SUMA MARU .....(3,500 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Jan. 5 Jan. 7

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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G. M. JACKSON
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For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 30
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	12th
S.S. "CHINA".....	FEB.	9th

*S.S "Nanking" does not all at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	1st
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 3
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	Jan. 20

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Jan. 4
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 2

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Jan. 3
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Nakajima,	Jan. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Taniguchi,	Jan. 14

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 2
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 4
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 8
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 11

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Jan. 4

FOR JAPAN

KANAGAWA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. M. Furnhashi,	Jan. 4

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	Jan. 25

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NOKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. —
KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Feb. —
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	March —

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.		2220	1950	1020
1925	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		1935	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		1930	1653	710
1940	620		arr. Tientsin-East dep.		1920	1645	700
...	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.		2301	. .	1040

Local 8.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		—	615	1602
745	2145	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		—	600	1547
1133	121	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		—	159	1221
1437	429	—	148	dep. Techow dep.		—	2137	928
1801	752	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.		—	1746	640
2.	:	—	220	:		—	:	8.
850	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.		—	1726	1812
1033	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.		—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.		—	1152	1311
1315	1335	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.		—	1142	1256
1508	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.		—	846	1032
1818	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		—	620	810
9.	:	—	420	:		—	:	10.
630	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		—	545	2007
1155	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.		—	050	1442
1208	2345	—		dep. Pengpu arr.		—	030	1432
1657	411	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.		—	2013	923
1848	600	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.		—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line				Fast 5.
720		. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		. .		1626
1420		. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.		. .		910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
940	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1022	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.
810	1410	2100		702	1302	1952	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

POLAND TO NEGOTIATE WITH CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Envoy Sent To Bring About Amiable Settlement Of All Questions

(French Wireless)

Paris, December 28.—(Via Lyons Koukaza). A message from Warsaw to Zurich says that, in accordance with the scheme drawn up in the preliminary negotiations for the amiable settlement of all outstanding questions between Poland and the Czecho-Slovak nation, M. Stanislas Cutowski, the Polish delegate, has been sent to Prague invested with full powers.

Code ire W Addresses Permitted By Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Postmaster General announces that from January 1 registered abbreviated telegraphic addresses inwards and outwards may be used.

Mr. Lu Sends Lansing Christmas Greetings

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Christmas greetings were sent to the State Department by Lu Chenghsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, now on his way across the United States on his way to the peace conference. The message, which was sent from Montana, said: "Spending the Christmas holidays on the very hospitable soil of the United States of America, I am delighted to avail myself of that happy coincidence to offer my hearty felicitations and also my sincere wishes for your personal happiness and prosperity."

The Minister added that he took that opportunity to address to the republic "fraternal greetings from its very youngest sister, the Chinese Republic."

French Papers Praise British Part In War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 24.—The French newspapers continue to tribute Great Britain's part in the war. For example, Le Gaulois eulogises "the prodigies of tenacity, valor and strength of soul performed not only in France but in the most distant theaters of the war by the magnificent armies of the British Empire, which excited everywhere admiration and affection by their fine bearing, discipline and absolute correctness."

It also pays a tribute to the all-powerful British navy in ensuring security for the French coasts, colonies, transports and supplies and affirms that the intervention of Japan, Italy and the United States was largely due to the great world authority of Great Britain.

Imperial Estates May Be Sold In Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 28.—An Imperial notification has been issued for legalising the sale of unrequired Imperial estate to private individuals on liberal terms. Even payment by instalments is made possible. The interests of the proletariat are receiving the closest attention from the Court and Government.

Japanese Emperor Aids Salvation Army

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 28.—Their Imperial Majesties will donate to the Salvation Army Y.1,000 a year for ten years from 1919. This Imperial recognition is much appreciated.

U-Boats For Japan As Its War Trophies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 28.—The Navy Commissioners appointed to bring out Japan's share of the trophies, seven U-boats, from the Mediterranean left Yokosuka on the 26th.

British Empire Order Has Military Division

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The King has instituted a military division of the Order of the British Empire for which officers and others engaged in war activities are eligible.

BARON MAKINO IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station.)—Baron Makino and his party, members of the Japanese peace mission, after spending Thursday evening as guests of the Japanese colony, started on Friday morning for New York. At Baron Makino's request the formal public receptions planned were dispensed with. The party is traveling across the continent in a luxurious special train as the guests of the State Department, Norman Armour having been sent on from Washington to accompany the party as representative of the Department.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan and America via Moji	Takeshima m.	.	..		..	8.00	19.30
Hongkong and Canton	Siesan	8.0	..	..	..	..	7.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..		..	11.00
Japan and America	Takesh ma m	10.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan	do		17.00	..	..	..	..
Nanking	Klangteen	.	16.00		..	..	..
Tientsin	Train		17.00			..	..
Hankow	do	..	7.00	..	..	..	
Vladivostok via Pukow or Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..		.	17.00		17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Paotting	..	7.00			..	
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Psoting	11.00	..	..	..		11.00
Hankow	Tuckwo	.	7.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Singan	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow	Wingsang	9.00	9.00	..		.	9.30
Hongkong	Taisang		9.10	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton	Taisang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str	11.0		..			11.00
Manila Direct	Nanking	7.30	..	..	..	..	7.10
Thursday, Jan. 2.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U. S. A.	Venezuela		17.00	..			17.00
Vladivostock	Erivan		17.00				
River Ports	Train & Str.	1.0			..		11.00
Japan	Yawata maru		17.00			..	..
Friday, Jan. 3							
Swatow, Kobe, Yokoha, Canada U. S. & Europe via Canada	Kashima maru		17.00		..	..	17.00
Saturday, Jan. 4.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	11.0	17.00	..	.	..	11.00
Monday, Jan. 6.							
Hongkong	Siokiang	..	17.00		..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 29	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Dec. 29	9.00*	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 29	10.00*	Wei. Chefoo & Tsingtao	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	9.00*	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 30	9.00*	Amoy and Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 30	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 30	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Max	Commander
WTW	———	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	———	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	———	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	———	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	———	Klangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	———	Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Llenkien	Chi. g-b				
———	———	———	Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
BI	Nov. 8	———	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov. 15	———	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov. 11	———	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
SP	Dec. 21	———	Quiros	Am. g-b.				

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	—	Japan	Mefio Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 31	—	Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	—	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—		Klenhsin	Chi.	W. & Co,
Nov. 13	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 20	—		Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 23	—	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Nov. 26	—		Elvirer Stolt		
Nov. 26	—		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 1	—		Pechiney	Fr.	
Dec. 4	—	San Francisco	Jordan Hill	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 6	—	Japan	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 7	—		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 12	—	Seattle, Ports	Katia	Am.	M. & Co.
Dec. 13		Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Dec. 17	—		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	—	Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 23	—	Hongkong	Polyphemus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 23	—	Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 24	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dut.	H-C.T. Co.
Dec. 24	—	Glasgow, etc.	Australian	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	—	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wuhu	Asiatica	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Vladivostock	Erivan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	Tsingtao	Tamagawa Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 28	—	Suminoye	Chitosegawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 29	—	Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 29	—	Hongkong	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 29	—	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 29	—	Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	I. & E. L. C
Dec. 29	—		Tascalusa	Br.	

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Hanseli.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Miss E. Soboleff, Mr. and Mrs. Me-Michael, Messrs. Chenoweth, Louis Wyune Mortin and S. Vine; from Tungchow: Mr. Drake.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle from Hongkong: Major G. D. Anderson, Mrs. M. Clarke, Mrs. J. J. Keegan and 2 children, Dr. C. C. Kingson, Sig. Mario Paci, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Todd and daughter, Miss Lopez, Mrs. Rowebottom and 2 children, Messrs. R. Gestreand, S. Lord, Wong Pak-ling, Yuen Shi-tung; Through passengers: Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Milholland, Col. G. T. Steele, Mrs. Tuzo and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wirix and child, Messrs. G. V. de Beurs Oasten, H. T. Cowling, W. P. Marhshall, R. Sweetman, H. J. E. Van Hoorn, Jan Westerndorp.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Tsingtao and Dalny: Mr. and Mrs. A. Mindalevitch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Resnick, Mr. and Mrs. Noida, Mrs. M. A. Macdemott and child, Mrs. G. Fels and child, Mrs. Tserentschekoff, Mrs. M. Shatora, Messrs. R. H. Young, A. D. Brent, U. Segal, K. Kadoda, E. Palmer, A. Konietzky, Ling and Tsiung.

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AND

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Corner of Nanking and Lloyd Roads

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wbahlee left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hasan left Foochow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suhgyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

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SHOWROOMS : 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Old World Order Must Go, Says Wilson At Guildhall

(Continued from Page 1)

other, a balance which was determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, a balance which was maintained by jealous watchfulness and an antagonism of interests which though it was generally latent was always deepseated.

"The men who have fought in this war have been the men from free nations who were determined that that sort of thing should end now and forever. It is very interesting to me to observe how from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every concert of counsel there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set off against another but a single overwhelming powerful group of nations who shall be the trust of the peace of the world. It has been delightful in my conference with the leaders of your government to find how our minds moved along exactly the same line and how our thoughts were always that the key to the peace was the guarantee of the peace not the items of it; that the items would be worthless unless there stood back of them a permanent concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reassuring thing that has ever happened in the world.

League Of Nations Practical

"When this war began the thought of a League of Nations was indulgently considered as the interesting thought of closeted students. It was thought of as one of those things that it was right to characterise by a name which as a university man I have always resented. It was said to be academic as if that in itself were a condemnation, something that men could think about but never get. Now we find the practical leading minds of the world determined to get it. No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been witnessed in the world before.

"Do you wonder, therefore, gentlemen, that in common with those who represent you, I am eager to get at the business and write the sentences down? And that I am particularly happy that the ground is cleared and the foundations laid—for we have already accepted the same body of principles? Those principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty. And back of us is that imperative yearning of the world to have all disturbing questions, to have all threats against peace silenced, to have just men everywhere come together for a common object.

"The peoples of the world want peace and they want it now not merely by conquest of arms but by agreement of mind. It was this incomparable great object that brought me overseas. It has never before been deemed excusable for a President of the United States to leave the territory of the United States but I know that I have the support of the judgment of my colleagues in the Government of the United States in saying that it was my paramount duty to turn away even from the imperative tasks at home to lend such counsel and aid as I could to this great, may I not say final, enterprise of humanity."

Addresses Distinguished Delegation

London, December 28.—At the American Embassy today, addressing the deputation from the League of Nations Union, which was headed by Viscount Grey and included the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce, President Wilson said:

"Gentlemen: I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and prevailing interest in the subject of the League of Nations not only a growing interest merely, but a growing purpose which, I am sure, will prevail, and it is delightful that members of the Government which brought this nation into the war because of the moral obligations based upon a treaty should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we have greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated the Government of Great Britain. In obeying that moral dictate you have shown what we must organise: namely, that same force and sense of obligation and unless we organise it, the thing that we do now will not stand. I feel that so strongly that it is particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become. I thank you very much indeed; it has been a privilege to see you personally. I was just saying to Lord Grey that we had indirect knowledge of each other and that I am glad to identify him. I feel as if I had met him long ago and I had the pleasure of matching minds with Mr. Asquith yesterday."

Talks To Churchmen

London, December 29.—At noon on Saturday, addressing a large delegation from the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, President Wilson said:

"Gentlemen: I am very much honored and, I might say, touched, by this beautiful address that you have just read and it is very delightful to feel the comradeship of spirit which is indicated by a gathering like this. You are quite right, sir, in saying that I do recognise the sanction of religion in these times of perplexity, with matters so large to settle that no man can feel that his mind can compass them. I think one would go crazy if he did not believe in Providence. It would be a maze without a clue. Unless there were some supreme evidence, we would despair of the results of human counsel. So that it is with genuine sympathy that I acknowledge the spirit and thank you for the generosity of your address."

Conference At Palace Lasts Throughout Day

London, December 27.—Reuter's Agency is authorised to state that the conference with President Wilson at Buckingham Palace and Downing Street proved "most satisfactory to both sides." The discussion at the conference extended over a very wide range of subjects, including President Wilson's fourteen points. All the statesmen engaged expressed themselves as being extremely pleased with the result of the days' work. One said: "You can certainly say there was no serious difference of opinion."

The Conference between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George at the Palace today lasted for three hours. Mr. A. J. Balfour was also present.

Subsequently President Wilson lunched at No. 10 Downing Street. The guests included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Lord Reading, the Marquis of Crewe, Viscount Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Mr. A. J. Balfour.

A big crowd gathered in Downing Street and gave ovations to President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George.

Unveils Washington Portrait

After a luncheon at 10 Downing Street this afternoon President Wilson unveiled a full length oil portrait of George Washington, which the Earl and Countess of Albemarle had presented to the Government to commemorate the entry of America into the war. Lord and Lady Albemarle attended the ceremony, which was entirely informal. There were no speeches. The picture hangs in the dining-room of the Prime Minister near portraits of Burke and Fox. Subsequently President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George resumed their conference, at which other members of the War Cabinet were present. The Conference lasted until 4:30. A large crowd remained outside 10 Downing Street all afternoon in order to see President Wilson as he returned to Buckingham Palace.

London, December 27.—Now that President Wilson has arrived in England the papers this morning comment of the results likely to accrue from his presence in Europe hopefully and almost enthusiastically and then dwelt on the spirit of mutual confidence and reliance hitherto characterising the relations between Great Britain and America. They repudiate the apprehensions at one time expressed that President Wilson was likely to prove a stiff-necked doctrinaire and emphasise it is not the question of removing the difference of policy which will come up for discussion between President Wilson and British statesmen but the hope that a concrete plan for co-operation between Great Britain and America will be formulated, such as opinion on both sides of the Atlantic deems necessary for the future progress of the world. In this connection some papers demand the adoption of a clearer policy concerning Russia.

NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

(American Wireless To Reuter)

London, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Premier Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10:30 o'clock for a conference with President Wilson. President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour informally conferred until 1:30 o'clock and after luncheon continued their conference until 5:30. It was learned that nothing developed in the conference to show any substantial difference in principles or fundamentals.

President Wilson's plans are to return to Paris on New Year's Day and leave within twenty-four hours for Italy.

Is Guest Of King George At Buckingham Palace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—At the State banquet given to the President of the United States at Buckingham Palace this evening, His Majesty the King said:

"This is an historic moment; your visit marks an historic epoch. Nearly one hundred and fifty years have passed since your Republic began an independent life; now, for the first time, the President of the United States is our guest in England. We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors, where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln.

"We welcome you for yourself as one whose insight, calmness and dignity in the discharge of his high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you the happy union of the gifts of the scholar with those of the statesman. You came from studious academic quiet into the full stream of arduous public life; your deliverances combined breadth of view and a grasp of world problems with a mastery of lofty diction recalling that of your great orators of the past and of our own.

"You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty commonwealth bound to us by the closest ties. Its people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours as yours is also ours, and men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories. To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our national heroes from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sidney, Drake, Raleigh, Blake and Hampton—days when the political life of the English stock in North America was just dawning. You share with us traditions of free self-government as old as Magna Charta.

Common Ideals Cherished

"We recognise a bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First among those ideals, you value and we value, freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be exponents and examples of political life, of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world. It was love of liberty and respect for law, good faith and the sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the old world to join in saving it from the dangers that were thickening around, that arrayed those citizens and soldiers of yours, whose gallantry we have admired, side by side with ours in the war. You now come to help in building new States amid the ruins of those the war has shattered and in laying the solid foundations of a settlement that may stand firm because it will rest upon the consent of the emancipated nationalities.

Common Hope To Avert War

"You have eloquently expressed the hope of the American people, as it is our hope, that some plan may be devised to attain the plan you have done so much to promote by which the risk of future wars may, if possible, be averted, relieving nations of the intolerable burden which the fear of war has laid upon them. The British nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you, we, and the great free nations allied to us are now about to enter, moved by disinterested goodwill and a sense of duty commensurate with the power which we hold as a solemn trust.

"The American and British peoples have been brothers in arms; their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts your valiant soldiers and sailors for their splendid part in the victory, as we thank the American people for their noble response to the call of civilisation and humanity. May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts and secure for the world the blessings of an ordered freedom and enduring peace.

"In asking you to join with me in drinking the health of the President, I wish to say with what pleasure we welcome Mrs. Wilson to this country. I would drink the health of the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson's and the happiness and prosperity of the great American nation."

MR. WILSON'S REPLY

Replying to the speech of the King, President Wilson said:

"Your Majesty: I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural and so evidently from the heart that we have been more than pleased, we have been touched by it, and I believe I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit towards us personally but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people of the United States. For you and I, Sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations and whatever strength I have and whatever authority I possess only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people. Any influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspiration of free men everywhere. America does love freedom and I believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not, she will not and cannot help the influence to which she justly aspires.

"I have had the privilege, Sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own government and with the spokesmen of the governments of France and Italy and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of duty upon which we have met.

To Apply Right And Justice

"We have used great words, all of us; we have used the great words 'Right' and 'Justice,' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand the words and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war. And we must not only understand them but we must have courage to act upon our understanding. Yet, after I have uttered the word 'courage,' it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist that great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it.

"There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realised how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another and it will be our high privilege, I believe, Sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt but also to organise the moral forces of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind and to make right and justice, to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves, the predominant and controlling force of the world.

"There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fall upon me on the other side of the sea; nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance. Therefore it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men united in ideal and in purpose and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thought with yours in carrying forward this standard which we are so proud to hold high and defend.

"May I not, Sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity and friendship and sympathy, propose your own health and the health of the Queen and the prosperity of Great Britain."

AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS TO VISIT COPENHAGEN

Daniels Explains Their Trip Has No Connection With Russian Situation

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 28.—(Received at French Wireless Station.)—With reference to reports from Copenhagen concerning the arrival of an American fleet there soon, Secretary of the Navy Daniels explained today that a scout cruiser, the Chester, and a few submarine-chasers had been ordered to Copenhagen merely to visit the country. He said this had no significance whatever with respect to Russia or the conditions there.

JAPAN PLANS TO REVISE TREATIES WITH POWERS

Will Appoint Commission To Change Conventions To Meet Present Requirements

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, December 28.—A special commission will soon be appointed for revising the treaties with the Powers in order to meet the requirements of economic relations after the war. The commission will be composed of diplomatic experts placed under the direciton of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

PROGRAMME for Dec. 31st & Jan. 1st & 2nd

"PICTURESQUE SMYRNA" Interesting

"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH" Four Parts

"THE WRONG FLAT" Comedy

"CLOTHES COUNT" Comedy

MATINEES on JANUARY 1st and 2nd

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

PROGRAMME FOR Tuesday and Wednesday, 31st December and 1st January.

"Who is Number One" 5th and 6th Episodes

"Ham, the Piano Mover" Ham and Bud Comedy

"Gussel Tied to Trouble" Keystone Comedy.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY and THURSDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

New Programme for Each Matinee

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME for December 31st and January 1st and 2nd

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC Interesting

"Unmasking A Rascal" A Detective Story in Two Parts

THE "Missing Millionaire" Detective Film in Two Parts

"Following the Star" Comedy

"Roomey's Sad Case" Comedy

MATINEE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY at 3.15 p.m.

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO" EPOCH 4

"SINDBAD THE SAILOR"

The story grows more and more interesting as the film rolls on. This week you find the Count in a new character.

PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE

LUCIEN the funny French Comedian in "LUCIEN IN A PACKING CASE"

One of his clever fun films, full of fun and laughs.

Time and Prices as usual

NEW YEAR ATTRACTIONS

Matinee, Wednesday, January 1st, 1919, 3 p.m.

Smile-a-Minute GEORGE WALSH in "THE YANKEE WAY"

Matinee, Thursday, January 2nd, 1919, 4 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE in "THE MISSING LINKS"

"A Prosperous New Year to All Our Patrons"

Are you a Poet? Can you Compose?

Prizes will be given for the best couplet sent in to fill the missing space in this chorus:

"If your hair were not so curly,
And your teeth so pearly, girlie,
I would still love you.
If you said you didn't love me,
And thought yourself above me,
I would still love you.
If your bills for hats and dressing
Had my bank-roll badly guessing
I would still be true.
(Fill in here)
I would still love you."

Example: "If I saw you making faces over losing at the Races."

Address all attempts to: *"Keeley and Aldous,* The Carlton."

The Winning Couplet will be announced during dinner on Tuesday at

The Carlton Cafe

All couplets sent in will be sung by KEELEY & ALDOUS during the dinner performance.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

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House Coal No. 3	$22.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1	$22.00
Chinese Anthracite	$26.00
Hongay Coal	$32.00
Firewood...per 60 bundles	$ 1.00
Charcoal.....per basket	$ 0.50

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Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1918. 20362

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

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